Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31. WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1820. NUMBER 1575.

A CARD.

THE GOVERNOR requests that the Gentlemen of His Majesty's & of the Hon'ble Company's Services will Honor him with their Company to a Ball at the Government House, on the evening of the 11th of August, in Celebration of His Majesty's Birth Day.

WM. HENRY MARIOTT,
Aid-de-Camp.

Government House,
25th July, 1820.

Sale Postponed.

THE Sale by public Auction, of the two Houses belonging to the Estate of the late *Roger Francis Hereford*, deceased, has been postponed until Saturday next the 29th Instant, when it will take place on the premises at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon.

Bombay, 26th July 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

On FRIDAY next 28th Inst.

FORTY Bolts of Europe Canvas just landed, several casks of Pig's Cheeks from Bengal, in high preservation, several lots of Books, including some Medical Works, Leech's Poems, Phædra's Visions, an elegant Edition of Sir W. Jones's Works, Works of Frederic 2d, Parks Travels, Anson's Voyage, Views in Persian Gulf & Isle of France, Horsburgh's Directory, Wilkins's Persian Dictionary, &c. &c.

A L S O,

A quantity of Raw Hides.

Apollo-House, July 25.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in General that the sale of *Mr. Herefords*, Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery will commence on Tuesday next 1st Aug. and following days at Eleven o'Clock. The Articles will be on shew to-morrow and until the time of sale. Catalogues are ready for delivery on application.

Apollo House, 26 July 1820.

Messrs. BOYCE, & Co.

HAVE Received a few Copies of "Pottinger's Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde," which may be had on application at their Stores (1 vol. quarto half bound) at 40 Rupees per copy.

Bombay, July 26,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Partnership subsisting between Mr. THOMAS FERRAR and Mr. ARTHUR DOBBS HUMPHREYS in the Cabinet and Furniture business under the Firm of T. FERRAR & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

MESSRS. FERRAR & HUMPHREYS take this opportunity of returning their most grateful thanks for the liberal support they have experienced from the Gentlemen of the Settlement since their commencement in business, and beg to request the favor of an early adjustment of the accounts of the late Firm.

All Claims against the firm of T. FERRAR & CO. are requested to be sent in without delay.

Bombay June 30th 1820.

T. Ferrar.

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he has taken the Extensive Premises situated near the Edge of the Esplanade, on the Parel Road, built by the late *Colonel Llewellin* and known by the name of Cardiff Castle, where he purposes carrying on the Cabinet and Upholstery Business in all its Branches, and will have a general assortment of Furniture for sale. He hopes by paying the strictest attention to those who may favor him with their Commands to insure a Continuance of their support.

Bombay 1st July 18120.

T. Ferrar.

HAS for sale some Excellent Glass from 16 by 18 Inches to 24 by 36 Inches, well adapted for Picture Frames, Carriages &c. likewise a small assortment of Bramah's Patent Locks which may be had an application as above.

Bombay 1st July 1820.

A CARD.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

Army List,

IS IN A STATE OF PREPARATION.

AS ALSO A

Naval & Marine List.

INCLUDING A LIST OF THE

Ships of the Port.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH JULY 1820.

THE following List of Abstracts passed for the Amulnair Prize Property is published for general information, the amount of which be discharged by the several Paymasters within whose range of payment those entitled to share may be serving.

List of Abstracts passed for the Amulnair Prize Property by the Secretary of the Seringapatam Prize Committee for the Bombay army.

No. of Abstracts.		Rus.	A.	P.
1	Colonel W. Wallace Commanding Detachment of the Bombay Troops,	2143	2	1½
2	Captain John Mayne Acting Deputy Quarter Master general,	432	0	00
3	Captain Lieut. E. F. Kemp Superintendent of Bazars,	216	0	00
4	Lieut. C. B. James Paymaster & Acting Commissary,	216	0	00
5	Lieut. Vans Kennedy Persian Interpreter,	126	0	00
6	Assistant Surgeon Robert Eckford Medical Storekeeper,	126	0	00
7	Bombay Artillery,	765	4	2½
8	1st Battalion 2 Regiment Native In.	1026	15	3¾
9	1st. . Do. . 3d. Do. . Do. . Do. ,	3505	8	9½
10	1st. . Do. . 4th Do. . Do. . Do. .	3446	4	1
11	2d Do. . 6th. Do. . Do. . Do. .	2725	9	10
12	Bombay Pioneer Corps,	449	9	¾
13	Store Department,	258	6	7
14	Provost Marshal,	28	6	6½
	Total Rupees,	15465	2	6

(Signed), R. S. Wilson Secretary,
Prize Committee.,

Seringapatam Prize Office Fort St. George 23 May 1820.

15th July 1820

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the 8th article of the Regulations of the 20th April 1810 published the 4th May of that year, and to direct that the following Regulation have effect in lieu thereof, from the date of the publication of this order.

Native soldiers enlisted for unlimited service on being discharged, who are not entitled to admission to either the Invalid or Pension Establishment, are to receive a gratuity of one or more month's Pay, as may appear to the Military Board requisite, to enable them to return to the place of their Birth.

18th July 1820,

The Rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons appointed by the Hon. Court having been received, Commissions are assigned to them severally from the dates of their departure from Europe.

Medical Establishment,

	DATE OF RANK.	
John Harding—(not joined		
Charles Jameson, appointed in India, not confirmed by the Hon'ble Court.		
Richard Thomas Barra,	24th J[illegible]	1819.
Joseph William Cumine,	4th Feb.	1819.
Robert Martin	8th do.	do.
Joseph MacMorris,	23d Mr.	do.
Joseph Glen,	5th Apr.	do.
James Brydon,	10th do.	do.
Anthony Conwell	19th do	do.
William Taylor	1st. May	do.
Christopher Kane,	do. do.	do.
William Symonds Cook,	2d. do.	do.
John Gordon.	11th do.	do.
Robert Finlay,	26th do.	do.
Robert Green,	12th do.	do.
William Gray,	do. do.	do.

The furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant Colonel W. Gifford on the 20th of November last is extended to this date.

The following appointments are ordered by the Honorable the Governor in Council to take place.

2d Battalion. 4th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Graham, to be Adjutant in succession to Arden promoted—Date of Appointment 4th May 1820.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ensign Scott of the Engineers to be Assistant to the Executive Engineer in the Deckan; to be stationed in Kandeish.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Lieutenant James Wilkinson of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry of his Commission in the Honorable Company's Service.

The appointment made by Lieutenant Colonel McClintoch Commanding the 1st. Battalion 3d Regt. Native Infantry of Lieutenant W. Keys to officiate as Quarter Master to that Battalion is confirmed from the 1st. Instant until further Order.

The following Field Orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble [illegible] Stanhope, Commanding the Field Force in Kutch are confirmed.

EXTRACT FROM FIELD ORDERS.

By Lieut, Col, The Hon'ble L, Stanhope
Camp at Kairah 21st, June 1820,

Captain Bagnold of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment is appointed to act as Interpreter to the Officer Commanding the Field Force till the pleasure of Government shall be known.

Camp at Kairah 22d June 1820,

A Lock Hospital will be established in the Force under the Superintendence of Assistant Surgeon Graham who will indent for Rooties and every thing necessary to complete the establishment without delay agreeably to the existing Regulations on that subject.

Camp at Kairah 23d June 1820.

Serjeant Major Hall of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons is appointed to act as Provost Serjeant to the Field Force till the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander in Chief shall be known.

(True Extract)
Signed E, G, STANNUS,
D, A, G,

The following appointments are ordered to take place.

Captain Crozier of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to command the Fort of Sholapore, vacated by the removal of Captain G. W. Browne.

Captain C. B. James to be Paymaster to the Poona Division of the Army, Lieutenant Henderson acting for him until further Orders.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the indulgence of Table money to such officers in the Persian Gulf, as may be under the necessity of proceeding to Sea for the recovery of their health on that station only, and to grant an allowance of eight Rupees per day for their accommodation &c. to be drawn for on Abstract, by the Commander of the Honorable Company's Cruizer on which the officer may embark, from the Paymaster in that station; the usual deduction of additional Half Batta. being made from Captains and Subalterns; and of Six Rupees from Field Officers.

Bombay Castle 19th July 1820,

The following Native Officer in promoted to the rank of Subadar Major in the room of Shaik Maboola deceased.

Names.	Corps.
Moosajee Isreal	2d Batt. 1st or Grenadier Regiment

N. L.—Date of appointment 18th 1820.

By Order of the Honorable the
Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON.
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT,

MR. Alexander Elphinston, to be Assistant to the Register to the Court of Circuit and Appeal.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 23, Captain Pottinger, from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURES.—July 19, Major De Lamotte, 3d Light Cavalry, to Seroor.

Do. Captain J. G. Griffith, Commissary of Stores, P. D. A. to Seroor.

Do. 21, Lieut. G. W. Dardes, E. Regt. to Poonah.

Do. 23, Lieut. George Wm. Blachley, 1st | 7th Regt. to Satarah.

Do. Lieut. Thos. Probyn, 2d | 1st Regt. to Seroor.

Do. Lieut, Thos, Poynter, E. Regt, to Poonah.

Do. Captain Wm. Henderson, Actg. Pay Mr. P. D. A. to Poonah.

Do. 25, Major W. R. Tucker, D. Qr. Mr. Ge. to Calcutta.

Do. Lieut. W. Keys, 1st | 3d Regt. to Bheundie.

Do. J. Thomas, 1st | 8th Regt. to China.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR,

You will find in the Bombay Gazette of the 19th Instant, an answer to a paragraph which appeared in your paper last month, seemingly an extract from a letter.

I now Sir, call upon you as an honest man to say, who was the auther of such a foul aspersion, upon the character of an individual.

You will of course have no objection, to publish my letter of the 19th Instant, (which is in the Bombay Gazette) together with this letter in your paper, in justice to me, whom you never knew, consequently cannot wish to injure; you will be pleased to take notice at the same time of another falsehood in the same paragraph which a peared in your paper, which escaped my observotion when I answered it; which is that we left the river in the latter end of February; surely the Calcutta papers must have informed you, that we did not leave it before the 16th of March.

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
G. B. LINDSAY.

Bombay, 20th July 1820.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

DEAR MR EDITOR,

As I was passing through Dungaree the other evening, I found the accompanying letter without any wafer in it, and so read it; I have endeavoured in vain to find out Mr Frill having with difficulty saved the letter from being trodden in a puddle by one of my Hamalls, I conceive that its fate was, not to be lost, so I send it to you with a printed letter from the Calcutta Journal from a Mr Fudge, the person to whom this letter is partly addressed to a Calcutta friend; I think if you were to publish both in your valuable Paper that Mr Frill will be able to recover his original paper as soon as by any other means, and if he does not chuse to take it back perhaps he will write another more sensible letter in its stead and not abuse those whom he can never equal, for he seems to be (between you and me Mr. EDITOR) a most egregious puppy; Bombay is notorious for good sober sensible kind of people who can dance and sing with the fear of the Lord and King before their eyes, and who are goodly livers and no gluttons. As for Mr. Frill's remarks about tyranny, it's notorious that the Bomb y Establishment is (god be thanked for all his past mercies in this way) not composed of Whipper Snappers like him, but of hard working honest men who would indeed stare to hear of the presumption and neglect of young men of the present day. I hope my fortune may be made, of which there is no chance at present, before these Dandies and English *Hanumans*, succeed to be the rulers of India, for I can prophesy, without knowing any thing of the devil, that when they reign over us, we shall all have our throats cut, unless indeed a miracle is worked and the Natives of India be as much terrified at this moving thing, somewhat of a man and a beast, as the Natives of Otaheite were at the sight of Captain Cook's Ships.

Yours very truly,
KOO DOO,

Bombay, July 24

Bombay, July 20.

I promised, Dear Fudge to let you know soon,
What kind of a place this is in Sunshine and Moon;
And faith its a rum place as ever I saw.
The men look par-boiled, and call me a Raw
Because I've red cheeks, and discuss in a trice
Ducks, geese and ham, while *they* pick a slice,
The women dress ill, and have no kind of polish,
All damnably dull, and carelessly mollish
Take no kind of trouble to please *our* Sex at all,
But dribble and quibble, can't dance at a Ball;
Can't play or sing;
Or do any thing,
To please gentlemen bred, that are not Sons of Fidlers
But handsome young men, cute as Jeremy Diddlers,
The people here stare too, at freedom genteel,
When one goes unasked to partake of a meal,
They frigidly bow, as 'twere not good breeding.
To give one's society at will for a feeding;
And ask you to sit, with a shrug and a grin
As much as to say "Is my house an Inn?"
T'other day too, I went to the Country of Hogs,
And there, sure enough, the Men are all Dogs
They know devilish well the scent of good living,
And hunt every day from morning till evening,
Some hunt wild beasts, while others hunt men
All hunt for money, and most drink Champaign
'Tis a country you'd like, but as there's no Judges,
T'would injure the health of the race of the Fudges,

I see by your last to Sir Gabriel, that you,
Are obliged with an odd fish, your doings to do,
There's no tyranny here, and we have you there,
Judges here are good fellows; for work do not care;
Go to office at twelve, and leave it at four,
Convinced that to sit but half an hour more,
Would be favoring the company, as it were gratis,
As languid from fagging, they call "For pay,
"Satis."
Things look like a change though—and I fear the worst,
For 'tis whispered abroad, that some metoer which burst,
Some time in November—(I was then fast asleep)
Has quite turned the brains of our Government deep
And may now end for ever the sweet comfort and ease,
Of gentlemen born not to slave but to please,
But let the worst come, I can do as you've done
Crack an old Judge's skull, without stick or stone;
By telling him flatly its horridly foolish,
To work like a horse, when one's nature is mulish—
And that it's absurd to hope that a Dormorant
Should look like an ass, though fed like a Cormorant—

Pray write me an answer as quick as you can,
'Cause after the rains I go to Malwan,
Or perhaps to the North—to a country they say,
The garden of Eden—and of Eve by my *Fay*
But whate'er be my fate as I go to Moofussul,
You may be assured, I'll be *toutafait dull*,
And a letter from you whether of groans or of loves
Will enliven my soul midst the Cocoanut groves.
Yours ever most sincerely,
POLLUFLOSOIO FRILL.

To,
A. Fudge, Esq.
Assist. to the Judge of
Zillah, X.

Deccan,

Dear Mr. Editor,

I read your description of a new Camera Lucida with great pleasure and sat down immediately to execute one myself, but though I twisted and turned, the paper and the mirror, the table and my own body, in every conceiveable direction, oblique and perpendicular, it was all in vain; for the inkstand which was exceedingly distinct upon the table, was by no means so on the paper: and my object in writing now is to entreat some more successful correspondent to second his experiment upon it.

Yours,
A. RUSTICATED DANDY.

Deccan,

My Dear Dandy Radical,

It gave me great pleasure to read your exhortation (in the Courier) that we should amuse ourselves, for what can be more wretched than the miserable being, exiled from England to Bombay and from Bombay to the deserts.

Earthquakes shake the land and state prisoners escape; the Scindian troops infest us in the north & those of the Griffins in the south, devouring the substance of the unfortunate householders of Bombay: but in this horrible waste neither Earthquakes nor Griffins will come to break the dull eternal silence.

Your pathetic complaint that the Ladies would not come out to look at you in your hour of glory penetrated my heart (and what little is left of my liver. I can easily conceive you, with a graceful motion drawing your Sword (cleaned for the occasion and then making a haughty but courteous bend of the head to see if not one fair eye was admiring; and turning back in despair; But alas my dear dandy I could tell you a more tragical tale, of ladies who will not even speak! But what remedy is there? If any speak. I pause for a reply.

Yours,
A. RUSTICATED DANDY

P. S. By the bye Dandy, have any of your friends lost a camel? I have a reason for asking, which I will tell you in my next.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,

While walking last evening in one of the public streets within the fort I suddenly fell over an obstacle which to my astonishment I found on recovering my legs was a Bullock lying in the middle of the high way; fortunately I came in contact with the animals carcase only, for had I fallen on his horns in all probability I should at this time have been incapable of informing you, that I experienced no other injury than a moderate proportion of fright; may I be permitted thro' the medium of your Journal to enquire whether there be any regulations or not, to prevent such animals being loose in the public streets, and who are the proper parties to carry the regulations into effect should any exist.

PUBLICUS.

Bombay, 25th July.

TO CORESPONDENTS.

Eumenes, is under consideration.

Puff, is inadmissible in this windy season of the year; in October we may pay more attention to him.

Phelim, should apply at the Theatre.

BOMBAY CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Wednesday, July 26, 1820.

BUY. PREM.		SELL. PREM.
Rs. 5	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108. no demand.	Rs. 4.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee. 2 |

30 Days	—— on Calcutta	— 111	— 100 Sicca	Rs
30 Days	—— on Madras	— 109	— 100 Madras	do.
38 Days	—— on Surat	— 99	— 100 Surat	do.
8 Days	—— on Poonah	— 103½	— 100 Poonah	do.
8 Days	—— on Ahmedabad,	110½	— 100 Ahmed.	do.

The Gazette.

Wednesday, 26th July, 1820.

We have but little to communicate in the way of news and have continued our Extracts chiefly from English papers. We have had no arrival, from Sea, but the projected departures of to-day are many.

In our last number we published, from a Bengal paper an account of some land of considerable extent, having been discovered to the Southward of Cape Horn, in Latitude 61 or 62 S. This discovery is stated to have been made by a Captain Smith, of the Brig William and the assertion has been made so confidently, as to have induced, Captain Sherriff of H. M. Ship Andromache, to charter the Brig on account of the British Government, and to send his Master and two Midshipmen, in her to explore it. This comes to us from the South Seas, from Valparaiso, and though we are inclined to be sceptical on this head, yet we shall content ourselves for the present in observing that the Russian Ships, lately arrived at New South Wales, do not notice this discovery, though it appears they were as far South as 69 degrees.

In our present number will be found an interesting article, taken from a late Frankfort Journal, relating to the intended liberation of the peasantry of Livonia, from the cruel thralden they have been held in for more than a century, or since they have been under the dominion of Russia.

The Madras papers announce the arrival of the Golconda from England the 16th March.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The trial of the Traverse of Dossa Chand for Forgery occupied the Court on Wednesday, and Thursday; after a patient investigation the prisoner was found guilty on the fourth count of the Indictment, namely for uttering the signature knowing it to have been forged; the Court then adjourned until ½ past 10 on Saturday.

Saturday.

The Court met on Saturday, according to its adjournment, when the painful task of passing sentence of death on a fellow creature, took place.

Ragoo Rout for the murder of his wife was sentenced to be hung: the prisoner received it with the greatest apathy and indifference and appeared to be but little affected, by the solemn and impressive manner, with which the heinousness of his crime was explained by the Honorable Recorder.

Pestonjee Merwanjee, for felony was transported to Prince of Wales Island for 7 years.

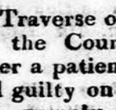
Mahadew Nana, a Battia, found guilty of Grand Larceny, 7 years transportation to Prince of Wales Island.

Dossa Chand, found guilty of uttering a Signature knowing it to be forged, was fined 500 Rupees and sentenced to be confind in Bombay Gaol for a period of two years, and further until the fine is paid.

Michael O. Donnell, was then put to the Bar and discharged by Proclamation, as were some other prisoners. The Session then closed.

There is an old man in Bombay, of the name of Nacqua, formerly a Serang attached to the Master attendants Department who declares he is 105 years of age; on being however closely interogated as to the Data, that guided him in his assertion. He declares that he was a young active man, of about 18 years of age when Mr. Wake, succeeded to the Government of Bombay, and as this took place in the year 1742, it make's him only 96 years of age, instead of 105.

He is still a good looking man has the use of all his faculties and is likely to live many years.



NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and Naval Report.

We observe in the Bengal papers an account of some newly discovered shoals in the Red-Sea, and can only lament, that the zealous officer who has published them in Calcutta, did not make them public in Bombay, where he first touched on his return from the Red-Sea.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—None.

Departures.—July 17. The H. C. Cruizer Ternate, Captain John Pruen to Persian Gulph.

Do. 25. Ship Cornwallis, Robert Graham, to Mocha.

Do. H. C. Ship Dunira, M, Hamilton, to Bengal and China.

Do. Ship Marquis of Huntly, Donald MacLeod, to Bengal and China.

PASSENGERS.

By Dunira.—Lieut. Shaw, M. Establishment, Lieut. Jones Bombay Establishment, Lieut. Thomas, Do.

By Marquis of Huntly.—Mrs. McLeod, Mrs Reid, Lieut. James Morison, Madras Establishment, Ensign McDonald, Madras Establishment.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Blenden Hall, for London.
Ship Phœnix, for do.
Ship Royal Charlotte, for Pinang & China.
Ship Glorioso, for Bengal.
Ship Angelica, for Persian Gulf.
Ship Elizabeth, for do.
Arab.—Ship Futtay Sallam, for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.
Discovery, Sylph, Thetis.

SHIPS OF THE PORT,
Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Myra, Royal Charlotte, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Upton Castle Glorioso, Faz el Kerim, Angelica, Bannerman Milford.

FREE TRADERS.
Blenden Hall, Phœnix.

BENGAL SHIPS.
Susan, Eliza.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.
Cochin, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.
Caroline, Marquis, D'anjaga.

ARABS.
Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Fatteh Salam.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

June, 30 1820.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Glenelg and Cumbrian, remain.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. M. Ship Carron, and the H. C. S. Castle Huntly, Astell, Asia and Faune remain.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—June 29th H. C. Ship Prince Regent, J. Innis, from London 10th March.

Do. 30th Grab Ship Futta Alvadood, W. Richardson, from Bombay 13th June.

Do. Ship Lord Wellington, Hill, returned from Sea.

July 1st Schooner Hermione, Guilloven from Karrical 29th June.

Departures.—June 29th H. M. Ship Leander.

Do. H. M. Ship Eden, F. E. Lock, on a cruize.

June 1st H. M. Ship Liverpool, T. A. Collier, do. do.

Do. Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, for Calcutta,

2, Ship Ganges' W. Chivers, for do.

Do. Ship Resource, J. G. Williams, for do.

3, Brig Two Brothers, J. Batta, for Colombo.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY

Death.

At Byculiah on Saturday Morning last 15th Inst. aged 56, Elizabath, Relict of the late Lieut. Col. Jeremiah Hawkes of the Hon'ble Company's Artillery and Commissary of Stores at this Presidency. A Lady much respected by a numerous circle of Friends and whose death is deeply deplored by her afflicted Family.

At Sea on her passage to England, on board the Orient on the 30th May, Jane Eliza Barr, only Daughter of Capt. Barr, Assistant Auditor General, Aged 7 years & nearly 2 months.

Those who were acquainted with this most interesting Child will participate in the feelings of deep and poignant Grief which her premature Death has occasioned her Parents & friends. To her fellow Passengers, even those who had known her but for a few weeks, her sweetness of disposition and intelligent mind, her gentleness and resignation under severe suffering, had so much endeared her, that her untimely Death threw a gloom over them, Time only can remove, and strongly affected her little Brother Harry the companion of her Voyage; and who from his birth had never been separated from her, even for an hour.

The feelings of her afflicted Parents at such a loss, may be faintly conceived, but can never be expressed.

"She was the Rainbow to their sight.
Their hope—their Heaven—of lost delight."

Her remains were conveyed to the Isle of France and buried on the 4th June amidst the deep regret of all who knew her.

CALCUTTA.

Deaths.

On the 27th ultimo, Walter Charles, the infant son of Mr. Walter Warden, of the H. C. Bengal Marine.

Yesterday, Mr. Thomas Wagstaff, Steward of the ship George Home, aged 37 years.

Same day, Captain W. B. Hobart, aged 33 years.

MADRAS.

Marriage.

On the 7th June, at the house of Major Lindsay, Nundy droog, Lt. Calder, Quarter Master and Paymaster Rifle Corps, youngest son of the late Alexander Calder, Esquire of Lynager, to Mrs. Anna M'Craith widow of Captain M'Craith, Pioneers.

Births.

On Monday, the 3d instant, at the house of John Dent, Esq. the Lady of John Rich, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on Saturday, the 1st instant, the Lady of Daniel Elliott, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Vizagapatam, on the 13th of last month, the Rev. Edward Pritchett, Missionary, after a short attack of bilious fever. His qualifications were peculiarly suited to the office he sustained. Possessing as he did a more than ordinary strong constitution and vigorous mind, both of which he was enabled to devote to the study of the Telingoo, into which language he translated and printed the New Testament under the patronage of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. He has left a Widow and four Children to lament their loss.

On Sunday the 25th instant, James Richard. the Son of Mr. J. R. Hogg, Bookseller, aged 5 years and 18 days.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

30th June, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
2. Rs. 4 As.	5 Prem. on Company's 6 per. Cent Notes.	2 R 0 As.

Mercantile Reports.

COMPANYS SALES.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY GENERAL SALES.

BATTERY AND BRASS COPPER.

		Sa. Rs. As. P.
Battery, Brass,	at per maund,	37 2 0
Brass Wire,	at per ditto,	82 0 0
COUNTRY TAR, From Cossipore,	at per barrel,	10 0 0

June, 29.

Cotton.—Is now arriving in considerable parcels, but as most of what has come to Market had been contracted for for China, it has caused no alteration in prices.—The circumstance of the Company having engaged the privilege Tonnage of the three regular China Ships here at present, for the conveyance of their own Cotton, will keep some purchasers out of the Market who otherwise might have been induced to Speculate in the Article—holders however continue firm in demanding high prices, and we can state no reduction on our quotations of last week.

Grain.—In this there is little alteration.

Opium.—Is in good demand and Patna has advanced considerably on our former rates.

Piece Goods.—Are without alteration.

Sugar and Salt Petre.—The importation of these, particularly of the former, has been heavy and the price has fallen 4 annas—the latter is very dull at our quotation.

By the arrival of the Mary, Captain Brown, from Port Jackson, which she left on the 2nd of May, we have received Sydney Gazettes to the 29th of April, and a private note of a few days later; the former are nearly filled with advertizements only; but there are a few items of local intelligence scattered through them, the substance of which, and the contents of the latter, will be found in the paragraphs which follow, and in our usual shipping page.

Two Russian ships left Sydney on a voyage of discovery to Kamschatka a short time previous to the sailing of the Mary, and another ship of the same nation, the Wostock, also on discovery, arrived there on the 11th April, and a third, the Mornoy, on the 19th, the latter had been as far to the southward as latitude 69 and had received some damage in her hull from the ice. No mention is made of her having fallen in with the southern Continent lately discovered by the Brig William, Captain Hope, in latitude 61 or 62, The ships Acteon, Captain Macky, from the Isle of France; and the Seaflower, from Calcutta, bound to the coast of Peru, arrived at Sydney on the 30th of April.

The Tuscan, whaler, was seized by the naval officer at Sydney on the 1st of May, being without a regular trading permission, and having only a whaling pass; of the further particulars of this seizure, we have not yet been able to learn any thing.

The succeeding paragraphs are extracted from the Sydney Gazettes entire by. It will be seen by one of them, that the improvements of the Calcutta Press are highly appreciated in that quarter.

Sydney, April 15—His Excellency the Governor visited the Russian ships of Discovery on Thursday, and was complimented with the usual salutes on the occasion.

Two persons residing in Sydney, were this day brought before a Bench of Magistrates for selling spirituous liquors without a license, which charge being proved, they were fined in the full penalty of £30 each.

Sydney April 22—The ship Lord Wellington, Captain Hill, conveys to Madras the detachments of troops who have lately arrived here as guards on board the transport ships.

At the Bench of Magistrates this day two persons were fined for having bread short of weight in their possession.

From the last Papers received from Calcutta, we are happy to observe that polite and useful knowledge extends itself with a degree of rapidity equally calculated to astonish and to charm. The Newspapers have assumed a new form, displaying in their columns all that can be pleasing or instructing, and richly overpaying the Reader for the support they receive; and it must be highly gratifying to those enlightened Gentlemen who conduct these elegant mediums of intelligence, to be, by their numerous Friends, assured of the high claim to favour, which taking root in a refined capability, buds and ultimately branches forth in an enviable luxuriancy, and from the tender germ at length bursts forth into the pride and ornament of the Eastern Hemisphere!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Sydney April 29.—His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Macquarie, left Town for Parramatta on Wednesday last.

Captain Rollo, the present Commander of the Tuscan whaler, took command of that vessel at the Isle of France in consequence of the death of her previous Captain (Coleman), who was unhappily killed by a stroke from a whale.

Calcutta, June 27.

The preparations which are making at the Chowringhee Theatre, for the representation of "*Bertram—or the Castle of St. Aldobrand.*" on Friday evening next, are spoken of as very splendid. The Play is well calculated for display, as it combines much variety of dress, scenery and situation, together with some beautiful music, processions, and stage shew. The story of the Drama is one of most terrific interest; and to stamp its merits it requires but to be noticed that from the night of the piece's production at Drury Lane Theatre, (about the 12th May 1816,) it continued to run, without interruption, until the closing of the house for the season, at the end of August, following.

We can but hope that endeavours such as the above may meet with that encouragement from the Public, which the institution indeed so much deserves.'

The Ben. Hur. June 27.

Padang, 24th April, 1820.

"By letters received here per the *Maria* from Calcutta, it would appear the business at Palambang must have alarmed some of the Calcutta Houses with respect to our safety at this place, I assure you Europeans, as well as natives, have every reason to be thankful for the change of flags, the Dutch do every thing in their power to encourage trade—We have English, Portuguese and American ships here with Spanish dollars, purchasing the produce of the Island, it would also appear by letters per the same vessel, they are apprehensive at Calcutta of the Palambang people making an attack on Padang, should they again succeed in beating the Dutch off, (they will find that a difficult undertaking,) they have a popullous and rich country to conquer and a race of people who are extremely tenacious of admitting strangers amongst them. I assure you we consider ourselves much more secure under the present Government than the former, the murders that used to be committed here almost weekly were dreadful, and no notice taken of them; at present nothing of the kind, we have a regular well established Police which keeps every thing in order."

The Ben. Hur. June 30.

LATEST NEWS FROM SAUGOR.

Saugor, 13th June, 1820.

Major Brooks with five Companies of the 9th N. Infantry and two field pieces marched from Saugor on the morning of the 4th instant for Gurrunkotah, for the purpose of taking possession of that Fort ceded to us by Scindeeah. Lieutenant Moodie, Assistant to the Political Agent, repaired to the same place from Rheilly to conduct the negociation for the surrender.—On arriving before the place the Killedar took advantage of a clause in the order from Scindeeah, directing him to bring the guns and ammunition with him to Gualieor a thing at this season of the year quite impossible, and refused to surrender unless enabled to fulfil the orders of his master. Such is the prevalent report and generally credited—Rumour further states that the Agent to the Governor General has written to Gualieor for a order to evacuate the Fort leaving the guns, &c. behind, to be forwarded hereafter—In the mean time it is satisfactory to know that the Garrison is weak and ill supplied with provisions and the possibility of getting supplies is completely cut off by the judicious position taken up by the Troops, under whose protection the Inhabitants securely pursue the labours of the field, rejoiced to be delivered from the sway of a Mahratta Government. Even therefore should the Killedar persist in refusing to surrender the Fort on the original order, there is almost a certainty of its being ours, from want of provisions, in a few weeks. This is fortunate as Gurrunkotah is one of the strongest fortifications in this part of India, as was proved when General Watson besieged it in the latter end of 1818.

About the 20th ultimo we had several very heavy showers which gave us the flattering hopes that the Rainy Season had actually commenced.—We have however had none since and the weather now is oppressively hot.

[*Ben. Hur. June, 28.*

Madras.

JULY, 6.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. W. Kensington, Mr. E. Uhthoff, and Mr. J. C. Morris, Commissioners to superintend the Drawing of the Government Lotteries of the present year.

GENERAL ORDER

Letter dated 1st December 1819.

Para. 2 We have permitted Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wilks, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Service, from the 15th October 1818.

The Ship *Goleonda*, Captain Edwards, from Portsmouth the 16th of March, anchored in the Roads early this morning.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Anderson, Miss Day; Lieut. Anderson, H. M. 69th Regiment; Lieut. Binny H. C. Service; Lieut. Petrie, do.; Messrs. F. Davenport and G. Hume, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. Philip Fletcher, E. Roberts, Geo. M. Arther, Wm. Cuppage, Henry Starwich, Robt. A. Harden, A. Bdie, Francis A. Reid, P. Henderson, Robt. Grant, E. Guppy, Edward Hildam, Wm. Litchfield, John Sheil, George Boyce, and James Wright, Cadets.—*For Bengal*: Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Deviny, Mrs. Gibson; Mrs Howell, Junior; two Misses Gibson; Messrs. Charles J. Cornish, Samuel C. Hunter, Richard Langton, Alex. Hodges, John Evans, J. Sheil, Colin Campbell, Edward Watts, Gibson, Senior, Gibson, Junior, Howell, Senior, George Hoocle, M'Keller, and Maure, Cadets; and Messrs. James Johnson and John Todd, Assistant Surgeons.

The intellence by this Ship has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Phœnix* at Bombay.

The expected Ship *Waterloo*, Captain Lovell, from England the 10th of March, arrived yesterday afternoon.

There were fourteen Passengers on this Ship, eleven of whom are Cadets,—the Names have not yet been sent on shore.

Both these Ships touched at Madeira.

Penang.

The late arrivals from the Eastward have furnished us with some intelligence from the several ports of Batavia, Mintow, Singapore and Malacca, and are contained in the following paragraphs:—

A very extensive armament was equipping at Java to make another attempt agains Palembang, which is stated to consist of 5,000 European Troops, and to be commanded by Geueral do Kock. A seventy-four had been cut down, and her sides filled up 6 feet deep with timber, to oppose against the batteries of Palembang.

It is stated that the Expedition is to sail about the beginning of July from Sourabaya, to avoid the sickness which generally prevails at Batavia, to which the late failure had been in a great measure attributed.

The Pirates, it is said, have become very daring on the Coast of Java, several instances of plunder have occured even in Batavia Roads. Cargo boats have been cut off in the presence of the Ships to which they were consigned, no means of defence or security against them being spared from the Expedition now equipping.

A great scarcity of Rice prevailed at Batavis, which was sold at 100 Dollars per Coyan; the Government were obliged to throw open the Public Granaries to supply the Inhabitants with grain.

The Dutch Admiral in a seventy-four, and a Sloop of War with several armed schooners, were at anchor in Mintow Road. A large Frigate, two Sloops of War and several armed Schooners, were stationed at the Northern entrance of the Palembang River closely blockading the place.

The Governor Petrie and the Mary Ann, of Madras have been bought up the Dutch. The Union, Captain Skitter, and the Marchioness of Wellesley, were both taken up by the Java Government to convey Guns and Stores, the former to Sourabaya and the latter to Mintow. The Marchioness of Wellesley may be shortly expected here on her way to Calcutta.

The Ship Mary of Calcutta, was sold to Mr. Hare, and took in a cargo for the Cape of Good Hope; but by instructions received from Calcutta she was detained by the House of Messrs. Deans, Scott and Co. The Cargo had been found to be completely damaged and was in consequence discharged, and the ship laid up in Batavia Roads.

The General Stewart, a British ship, had been purchased by Messrs. Janson, Trial and Co. and is now called the General De Kock, under Dutch colour

The Brig Adventure of Calcutta was sold at Batavia, and another Brig of the same name, commanded by Capt. Gillon, of Madras, was taking in Cargo for Mintow, Singapore and Malacca, and ultimately to touch at this port.

May 18th.

European Extracts.

FRANCKFORT JOURNAL, Feb. 9th 1820

PETERSBURGH, JANUARY 19th.

On new years day 20 thousand persons were present at the Masqued Ball given by his Majesty on that occasion; 21,500 invitations were issued; before supper L. M. as well as L. A. J. went through the different rooms and danced some Polonese dances; supper was served in the Hermitage; a Round Table destined for the Imperial family was spread before the scenes as well as those for the *Corps diplomatique*; the other tables were laid in the Ampitheatre. The decomtions surpassed any thing that the mind could imagine.

After supper, the Court removed for about an hour into the Hall, and at two o'clock every body retired.

RIGA,—20th JANUARY.

The grand solemnity of making the Peasantry free, which will form an Epoch in the history of Livonia, was celebrated with considerable rejoiceings.

See the 7th article of the new Regulation which has become a subject for the Pulpit.

Article, 1st.—The Nobles of Livonia, and of the Isle of Oesel renounce for ever, all rights, founded on personal servitude, and heridatary vassalage, reserving the rights of property, and the produce of the land, which rights belong to them according to the fundamental laws which have been confirmed by the Sovereign.

Art. 2d.—The Crown also gives personal freedom to all the peasants attached to its estates in Livonia; the towns of that province, do the same by the peasantry of their soil, and their heridatary estates.

Art. 3—This liberty concerns equally all heridatary bondsmen of Livonia, belonging to individuals not in possession, as well as of these attached to the nobles, and such of them who are without land.

Art. 4.—Nevertheless as it is impracticable to set at liberty the whole body of bondsmen, without manifest injury to the land holders and agriculturists who furnish subsistence for the inhabitants, and without such confusion and disorder as would compromise the public peace and the interest of individuals; It is for this reason, that immediately after the publication of this Law, that the inhabitants have been organized and Tribunals appointed, and in the next four years the necessary preparations will be made.

On the Feast of St. George in 1823, one half of the (*Aubergistes (Wirthe)* innkeepers, will be free, and the other half at the same epoch in 1825; the half of the domestics and bondsman will recover their liberty in 1825, and the remainder in 1826, so that at the Feast of St. George, in the last mentioned year, the whole peasantry of Livonia will be free.

Art. 5th.—The children of these peasants, who may be born after the publication of this ordinance, are free, and with full rights (*Ipso Jure*). The bondsmen who may have run away from their masters before this publication, shall have all the rights of Livonian peasants, if they return voluntary to their masters.

Art. 6th and 7th.—The Landed proprietors and the peasantry; may, during the time that the preparations for giving the latter full liberty are going on, conclude and settle between themselves terms of future service, which conventions will remain valid after they are free.

VIENNA,—2d FEB.

The Plenipotentiarys of the German Confederacy held there fifth conference the day before yesterday.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, FEB, 26.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

Conformably to requisition, a meeting was held this day at 2 o'clock, at Liffey-street Chapel, for the purpose of agreeing to the presentation of an address of condolence to the King, on the subject of the death of his late Majesty.

Lord Fingal took the chair, and Mr. O'Gorman acted as secretary, when a short address, expressive of the sorrow of the Catholic population for the loss of their revered King, and expressive of a hope that his present Majesty would be the happy instrument of forwarding their claims for a communion of rights, &c. was passed unanimously.

It was suggested that the sentiments contained in the Resolutions of 1812 should be re cinded or disavowed, which however, did not pass, it not being the wish of the meeting to mix up this subject with their present proceedings.

Sir Thomas Esmonde Bart; Sir Edward Bellew, Bart; Owen O'Connor, Esq.; Randal M'Donnell, Esq.; Hugh O'Connor, Esq.; and Lord Fingal, were appointed as a deputation to wait upon his Majesty with the Address.

Major-Genral D'Evereux has named Lord Cloncurry, Mr. Cuthbert, and Mr. O'Gorman, as the gentlemen to whom he is prepared to submit the examination of his authorities and conduct; and he calls upon the gentlemen who have returned from Margarita to name an equal number of gentlemen to act on their part for the same purpose, that the investigation may proceed with the least possible delay.

It is stated that General D'Evereux has given bail to a large amount at the Sheriff's office, to meet any demand that may be brought forward against him.—*Freeman's Journal.*

At a conference held between the Magistrates of the county of Galway, who had recently assembled at Athenry (county Galway), and Major-general O'Loughlin, commanding the troops in that district of the country, it was resolved.—That it became highly necessary, for the restoration of the peace and tranquility of that county, that parties of military be immediately stationed in the following places;—

Turloughmore and Headford, barony of Clare; Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, Killimer, barony of Longford; Craughwell, Ardracin; and Crammore, barony of Dunkellin; Kinvarra, barony of Kiltarton; Kilcurren, barony of Tyaquin; Miltown, barony of Dunmore,

That an officer's party be immediatoly sent to the house and mills of Newtown, to aid the Magistrates and well-disposed peasantry of that part of the barony of Tyaquin in their laudable exertions to preserve the peace of their neighbourhood; and that the garrisons of Loughrea and Athenry be reinforced,

Major-general O'Loughlin was requested to take the necessary steps to carry the proposed arrangement into effect.

There were 32 magistrates at the meeting above alluded to.

We have been informed, says the *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday last, that the Riband-men have abandoned their agricultural occupation in the pursuit of plunder. The houses of the following gentlemen have been plundered:—Messrs. Lambert, Castle-Lambert; Athy, Renville; Blake, Frenchfort; Burke, Strongfort; Browne, Rockville; Lambert, Aggard; Lewin, Ballimena; with various others. Mr. St. George is, we are told, is prepared to contest his premises, at Tyrone. The Deputy Mayor of Galway left that that for his seat at St. Clerans, which has been threatened. The houses of Mr. Higgins, Mr. A. Blake, &c, have been also visited. Government have withdrawn the soldiers from the revenue duty, for the purpose of leaving the whole military force at the disposal of the civil power.

(From the *Dublin Evening Post.*)

County Galway.—The following are the most recent advices from the county of Galway:—

Tuam Feb. 24.

On Tuesday night last, we are informed, a number of Ribandmen had the audacity to visit the tenantry of John Bodkin, Esq., of Anna (situated within 6 miles of this town), for the purpose of linking these industrious people to their present chain of misfortune by an oath. They determined on making a resistance to them, in which they so completely succeeded as to beat off these enemies to peace, after a long and determined engagement. We hear that one of the Riband party was killed, before they fled, and a number of them wounded. Very little injury was suffered by the villagers, who all sustained and evinced a great degree of coolness and courage A similar attempt was made last night on the vilage of Corofin, within a short distance of the above place, by another party of Ribandmen, and who came well prepared for resistance, being fully conscious that they would get a warm reception; no sooner was their arrival made known, than the villagers were in readiness for an attack, which soon commenced; the conflict was desperate on both sides, and continued so for some time, untill some of the Ribandmen fell badly wounded. This circumstances, to gather with the determined perseverance of the villagers soon put an end to the battle, and caused a sudden retreat on the part of the Ribandmen. Two men of this village, who evinced a praiseworthy zeal on this occasion, are, we are sorry to state, wounded, one of them dangerously from a ball, and the other slightly from a bayonet. They, we have heard, have also committed some excesses in the neighbourhood of Dunmore, within the last three nights, and broke open the doors and windows of those houses which were shut up by their owners, who were obliged to seek shelter in town. We think that the activity of the magistrates, aided by the party of horse stationed in that town, should be a sufficient means of putting them down.—*Tuam Gazette.*

It has been thought necessary to countermand the movements of a battalion destined for Scotland, and to direct its march to this county.—*Ibid.*

A report is prevalent in town this day, that an engagement took place between the Ribandmen and a party of the military stationed near Holymount, in which the latter killed three of them, and made nine prisoners.

NEWRY FEB. 24.

On the 20th instant, a division of the 8th Royal veterans marched from this town to Dundalk, and yesterday the remainder of the regiment proceeded on their route to Connaught.

GALWAY FEB, 24.

The residence of Mr. Athy, at Renville, within about six miles of this town, was visited by the Ribandmen, at the hour of two o'clock on the morning of yesterday, where they demanded arms, and insisted on Mr. Athy sending out his servants, for the purpose of administering to them their illegal oaths. To their demands Mr. Athy gave a peremptory refusal. They then threatened to demolish the house if he did not comply, but without effect, as Mr. Athy, having received previous intimation of their visit, had himself and his domestics well prepared to give them a warm reception. They at length departed, without doing any injury, declaring that Mr. Athy's humanity as a landlord was his surest protection.—*Connaught journal.*

ENNIS FEB. 24.

Ribandmen from Galway have approached towards this county: we regret to say that there is little doubt of the fact; but we feel confident that our Magistracy and country gentlemen will, by a spirited exertion of authority and influence, prevent their establishing a footing amongst us.

IRELAND.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE POPE TO THE IRISH PRELATES,

ON THE SUBJECT OF BIBLE SCHOOLS.

"Rome, Court of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, Sept. 18, 1819.

"My Lord,—The prediction of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the parable of the sower, that 'sowed good seed in his field, but while people slept, his enemy came and sowed tares upon the wheat,' Mat. xvi. 24, is, to the very great injury indeed of the Catholic faith, seen verified in these our own days, particularly in Ireland: for information has reached the ears of the Sacred Congregation, that Bible Schools, supported by the funds of the Catholics, have been established in almost every part of Ireland, in which, under the pretence of charity, the inexperienced of both sexes, but particularly peasants and paupers, are allured by the blandishments, and even gifts of the masters, and infected with the fatal poison of depraved doctrines. It is further stated, that the directors of these schools are, generally speaking, Methodists, who introduce Bibles translated into English by 'the Bible Society; and abounding in errors, with the sole view of seducing the youth, and entirely eradicating from their minds the truths of the orthodox faith.

"Under these circumstances, your Lordship already perceives with what solicitude and attention pastors are bound to watch, and carefully protect their flocks from the 'snares of wolves, who come in the clothing of sheep.' If the pastors sleep, the enemy will quickly creep in by stealth, and sow the tares; soon will the tares be seen growing among the wheat, and choak it.

"Every possible exertion must therefore be made to keep the youth away from these destructive schools; to warn parents against suffering their children, on any account whatever, to be led into error. But for the purpose of escap-

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Original Poetry.

TO THE MEMORY OF AN INTERESTING CHILD.

She is gone like the earliest bud of the Rose.
Which the false smile of Spring too soon taught to blow;
She is gone—and tho' short was her race to its close,
For her shall the tribute of sympathy flow.
If we sorrow for Talents—That dazzle to lure.
If we grieve for the Hero—of ambition the tool.
If we sigh o'er the Bier of the vain or impure.
O! well may our consciences whisper thou fool!

But for thee my dear child, unchecked may we mourn.
Sweet flow'ret of promise, that bloom'd but to fade,
For Purity's self ne'er fled to that bourn,
In Innocence purer than thee beloved Maid,
Thy artless affection—thy guileless delight,
Thy sprightly good humour that won ev'ry heart,
Thy patience in suffering—thy spirits mild flight,
Shall still midst regret; consolation impart,

For say should we mourn that from Earths troubled scene.
Thy Spirit thus early to Heaven has fled?
Or dare we to hope that thus pure and serene,
Tho' riper in Years you would sleep with the Dead?
How many we see midst Fortunes bright rays,
Enjoying each Pleasure the heart can divine,
Who' would barter long Life for thy transient days,
Could their end blessed Child! be as tranquil as thine.

And O! may that God who's chastening hand.
Has spread o'er thy Parents the darkness of night,
Awaken bright thoughts of that Holy land,
Where thou art translated an Angel of Light,
No more may they mourn that so sweet a flower,
No longer on Earth is permitted to blow.
But in Mercy removed to that Heavenly bower,
Where the Worlds chilling blasts it never shall know.

H.

(Continued from the third Page.)

ing the 'snares' of the adversaries, no plan seems more appropriate than that of establishing schools, wherein salutary instructions may be imparted to paupers and illiterate country ersons.

"In the name, then, of the bowels (of the mercy) of Our Lord Jesus Christ, we exhort and beseech your Lordship to ward your flock with diligence, and all due discretion, from those who are in the habit of thrusting themselves insidiously into the fold of Christ, in order thereby to lead the unwary sheep astray and, mindful of the forewarning of Peter the Apostle, grounds these words, viz. 'there shall also be lying masters among you, who shall bring in sects of perdition,' 2 Pet. ii. 8, do you labour with all your might to keep the orthodox youth from being corrupted by them—an object which will, I hope, be easily effected, by the establishing of Catholic schools throughout your diocese. And, confidently trusting, that in a matter of such vast importance your Lordship will, with unbounded zeal, endeavour to prevent the wheat from being choked by the tares, I pray the all-good and omnipotent God to guard and preserve you safe many years. Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

"F. CARDINAL FONTANA Prefect.
"C. M. PEDICINI, Secretary."

[*The Guardian*,—*Jan.* 16.

ON THE CAUSES OF THE DEPRESSION OF TRADE, &c.

A letter addressed to Mr. Peel, on the causes of the depression of trade, deserves notice, even from those who are opposed to its principles, for it at least presents facts and reasoning which they ought to disprove or refute. We do not say that the landholders have not made out a strong case of distress, but where all the interests have done the same, the mode of affording relief is but a choice of difficulties, and the pretensions of each claimant should be suspicously scrutinized, not from ill-will to him, but from sympathy for the rest. We make the following extract from the pamphlet, as affording at once a fair specimen of the author's researches and of his reasoning:—

The value of product obtaining from the soil of the United Kingdom, is a point more open to difference of opinion. I conceive, however, that we may approach the fact, by first ascertaining the total of cultivated acres, and then having recourse to an admissible average produce. According to some of our writers, usually refered to as authority on subjects of this description, England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, taken together, may be stated to contain nearly eighty millions of cultivated acres. There are, whoever, other writers, whose calculations reduce the number to between sixty and seventy millions. In adopting therefore seventy millions of English statute acres as the basis of my estimate, I may hope to avoid any charge of willful exaggeration. The various agricultural reports show the average state of cultivation to be something more than one-third part arable land, and something less than two-thirds parts grass land. The account may accordingly be stated at about twenty-four millions of acres of arable land, and at about forty-six millions of acres of grass land Bringing into view all the products of arable land, wheat and other grains beans and other pulse, turnips and other roots, clover and other artificial grasses, straw, stubble-feeding, and other profits, it cannot be to overrate the average value of the whole obtained from it at 9l. per acre. Bringing into view, in the same manner, the products of of grass land, and whether valuing them simply as hay and grass, or in the form of horses, beef, mutton, and other meats, cheese, butter, milk, leather, wool, &c. it must be obviously below the truth to estimate them at 4£. per acre. The products of twenty-four millions of acres of arable land at 9l. per acre, amount to 216,000,000l.; the products of forty-six millions of acres of grass land, at 4l. per acre amount to 184,000, 000l.: we have, therefore 400,000,000l. for the value of the products of the land of the three kingdoms. If this amount appears to exceed what has been hitherto usually assumed, it is to be recollected that this is occasioned by the advance of prices; the data on which it rests are setforth; and I feel confident, that the more these shall be scrutinized, the more will public opinion incline to view the estimate formed upon them as not reaching the fact.

Now, Sir, prices having been doubled since 1791, it must be obvious, that those products estimated at present at 400,000,000l., could have been in that year of only half the value, that is to say, 200,000,000l.; and that consequently the other half, or the other 200,000,000l., is the amount of the additional burden that has been laid upon the country in the price of its food.

As it is so often and so vehemently alleged that the augmented public taxation has rendered necessary this addition to the price of the products of land, I will now beg your attention to this part of the subject. It appears that the amount of taxes in 1791 was about 17,000,000l.; and that it is, at present, inclusive of the new taxes, about 56,000,000l. We have here an increase of the amount of taxes 39,000,000l.; and an increase of the price of the products of land to the amount of 200,000,000l.

Can it, Sir, be seriously pretended that an increase of 39,000,000l. of public taxation has rendered necessary an increase of 200,000,000l. to the price of the products of land? It is, too, to be borne in mind, that the direct taxes on land, as well as those affecting its culture, have been for the most part repealed; that only about one-third part of the population being employed in agriculture, the extent to which land can be affected by the indirect taxation can only be in the same proportion. It is further to be considered, that the increase of that part of the profit of land which constitutes rent is not justifiable on the pretext of augmented taxation; such a plea going to establish that landed proprietors are a privileged class, exempted from any participation in the public burdens; and that as such, they are to charge again any portion that reaches them to the other classes of society in the additional price they must necessarily pay for their food, to enable the farmer to pay the increased rent so pretended to be justified by the increased taxes. Whether the class of landed proprietors be at once openly exempted by an Act of Parliament from all taxes, or whether by the operation of Corn Laws enabling the farmer to get higher prices and to pay a higher rent, the landlord is thus indemnified for his taxes at the expense of the other parts of the community, is evidently but a difference of form in effecting the same object. The jointured widow, younger brothers and sisters, whose fortunes are certain sums of money secured upon the land—the mortgagee and annuitant—the public creditor who is in fact the great mortgagee of the public estate—all pay their taxes without the compensation of increased incomes, or the shifting of the burden to other shoulders; and in what sense of equity can it be, that they are to be further made to pay in the increased price of food, and consequently in the general increase of price of whatever they consume, not only their own just share, but also that amount of the taxes which ought to be borne by the landlord? Why is the landed proprietor alone to shirk and elude thus indirectly by transferring it to others, his due contribution to the public burdens incurred for the preservation of his estate in common with all other interests. What has been affected, however, has not been an increase of rent merely equivalent to the increase of taxes reaching the landlord, but it has been carried greatly beyond; so that the landlord has not only in this manner eluded his taxes, but has even availed himself of the circumstances of an arduous war to enforce greater profits from his land, and thus to ride yet harder the industrious orders, from whom these greater profits are exacted by means of the additional price they are made to pay for their food. It appears, then, that taking a general view of the increased taxation since 1791, amounting to about 39,000,000l., that about one-third part of this sum, being proportion to that of the population employed in agriculture, viz, about 13,000,000-, is the whole extent to which land is affected by taxes, both direct and indirect. I ought, I know, to say rather to which would land be subject, were even the leading principles of our taxation less calculated to throw the preponderance of the burden on trade and industry. Deducting again for this 13,000,000l. the proportion which ought to affix that part of the profits of land constituting rent, and which ought in equity to be borne by landlords, into what insignificance sinks the pretended enormous weight of the taxation on land, so much dwelt upon the basis of the necessity of Corn Laws for the protection of agricultural interests? We behold about 13,000,000l. of taxes levied upon 400,000,000l. of produce. We behold about 13,000,600l. of taxes made a pretext for augmenting the price of food to an extent, which, taken on the aggregate amount of the productions of land, amounts to 200,000,000l. At the same time all eyes appear to be closed, all voices silent, and even imagination to be asleep, as to the effects of double, treble, and quadruble rents.

It may possibly be said, that I have omitted to notice the pressure of tithes and rates on agriculture. But tithes are, in truth, only a part of the rent, which, properly understood, consists of the tithe-owner's part and of the landlord's part: it makes no difference that one is levied in kind, or is liable to be so, and the other more usually in money. Tithe owners and landlords are joint tenants of the same estate, each holding by his separate title, that of the tithe-owner being commonly the oldest and the best. The farmer may with equal reason complain of his rent as of his tithes; they form a like part of the conditions under which he occupies the land. Wherever a modus exists, or any other modification or exception of tithes, in so much every where is the rent higher that it would otherwise be. I refer to the practical agriculturist, whether it does not most commonly happen, that on tithe-free lands the rent is higher than would be paid for both rent and tithes to separate parties? Tithes, too, being a determined portion of the productions of the soils, and their money value regulated by that of these products its increase or decrease is an obvious consequence depending on prices, and cannot be adduced as a cause affecting them, unless by recourse to the confusion of inappropriate details.

The following passage on the subject of rates, as well as the preceding on that of tithes, deserves particular notice:—

Poor rates, when well considered, are also a palpable consequence of the advance of prices, and can with as little propriety be cited as a cause promoting or necessitating the very circumstance in which their increase originates. It is that the price of life is fixed so high by the operation of the Corn Laws, and the price of labour (either artificially kept down or regulated by other circumstances) not having been able to keep an equal pace, there has arisen a necessity of returning with one hand a part of that which has been exacted with the other. If we permit the extension of our view from a part to the whole of this question, it must be apparent that the lamentable progress of poor rates is not, in fact, any additional charge on the profits of land, but merely a check upon that advance of rent which would otherwise have been obtained. Were it the effect of rates to prevent the farmer from paying the same rent which he paid in 1791, then indeed they might be represented to be an additional charge on land; but if rents, instead of falling, have increased since that period, it must be self-evident that the profits of land have advanced in a greater degree than the rates and all other charges; and that the landlord is benefited in a greater degree by the new prices, than he is injured by the increase of rates. What, too, merits attention on this point, is the almost universal fact, that it is precisely in those places where rates have most increased that rents also have been most raised; thus showing that the increase of rates has not surpassed the ability of the land to pay them. The explanation of this simultaneous rise of rates and rents appears to rest, in most instances, on the augmentation of local demand for food in consequence of some manufacture or new employment having been established, and bringing with it as, a necessary consequence, its additional proportion of poor to be maintained.

GRAY v. RABBETT.

The plaintiff in this case was a wine and spirit-dealer, and the defendant the Captain of the *Cape Packet*: the action was brought for goods sold and delivered. In July last the defendant had bought of the plaintiff wine and spirits to the amount of 321. 2s. 6d; and in the month of September had received on board his vessel another quantity of wine and spirits to the amount of 30l£. 14s. It did not appear what agreement had been originally made between the parties, but it was proved by the evidence of Mr. James Speechely, who had introduced the defendant to the plaintiff, that the goods were to have been paid for part in cash and part in bills. On the 1st of October, the defendant calld upon the plaintiff, told him he could not pay him in cash, and wished him to accept of two bills for the amount, at 10 months' date. The plaintiff wns surprised at the proposition, but the defendant offered to get the bills endorsed by such persons as the plaintiff should approve, and also offered to get a letter signed by way of guarantee. Mr. Gray agreed to the proposal Rabbett went to procure the endorsements of the bills, but he returned some time after, and said he could not accomplish his object. Rabbett was to sail in a few days, and the plaintiff had him arrested the next day after this interview, on the 2d of October.

Mr. Marryat argued, for the defendant, that the goods were bought in the usual course of credit, and that the money was not to be paid till 10 months after the purchase, which was the probable time of the defendent's return from the Cape of Good Hope; and he produced witness to prove that this was the usual credit given to Captains of vessels carrying cargoes to that place.

The Lord Chief Justice observed, that the action was brought for goods sold and delivered, and the plaintiff has allways a a right of insisting that the purchase was made for ready money; it is incumbent on the defendant to show that there was a contract for specific credit, that there was a general custom as to credit in a particular instance. It had been shown that, at a time subsequent to the purchase, the defendant had acknowledged that part was to be paid in cash and part in bills; but the question for the Jury to consider was what they considered from the evidence to have been the original contract.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—331. 16s. 6d.

Providential Escape.—About two months since, his Majesty's ship Leven, Capt. Bartholomew, C. B. was lying at Terceira, one of the Western Islands, when a tempest arose, which from its violence, compelled them to put to sea. The waves broke over the masts and yards, and threatened instant destruction; when, unfortunately, one of the port-holes was stove in by the anchor getting loose, which circumstance greatly increased their perilous situation. During the time of making it secure, a seaman, named Easterby, was washed overboard, and, as the only chance of saving him ropes were thrown towards him, in expectation that he might fortunately reach one. He did so, and his messmates were in the act of hauling him up the ship, when he by some accident let go. The ropes were thrown a second time, when the unfortunate man again caught hold of them. Joy gladdened the hearts of all, the pleasure of saving a fellow-creature from destruction was conspicuous in their countenances, and, animated by one feeling, they seemed regardless of their own danger; when the poor man, being much exhausted, a second time quitted his hold, and was carried further from the ship, and, in consequence, was reluctantly left by his companions to that fate which was totally beyond their power to avert. The interposition of Divine Providence was in this instance, as well as in all others, most conspiciously displayed; for, soon after the poor man was seen coming on the summit of a wave towards the ship, as if the sea was tired of tossing him about, and determined to restore him to the situation from whence he had been driven. The wave on which he was borne in an instant broke over the ship, when the man, almost dead, was caught by some of his messmates, and thus saved from certain destruction. Every care and attention was of course shown to him, and in a short time he was again enabled to resume his former duties.

[*Carmarthen Journal*,—*Feb.* 4.

On the 17th January a most respectable and select party of the friends and admirers (chiefly Caledonian) of Robert Burns, celebrated the anniversary of his birth, at the George Inn, in Huddersfield. Dr. Turnbull in the Chair, supported by Dr. Hunter, of Leeds. Mr. Dunlop, *croupier*. It was the first anniversary held in Yorkshire in honour of Burns.

OLD BAILEY, Feb. 25.

Francois Gerard, alias Captain de Lisle, was indicted for stealing two gold watches, valu 40l. the property of Messrs. Fearn and Litter, jewellers and watchmakers in the Strand.

Mr Dowling addressed the Jury at considerable length on the part of the prosecution.

James Chandler is shopman to the prosecutors. On the 11th of September last the prisoner accompanied by an interpreter, came to the prosecutors shop and desired to see some patterns of silver spoons and forks, which witness shewed him. He then asked to see some watches, and witness shewed him the two watches mentioned in the indictment. Prisoner approved of the articles, and said he would call again on a future day. On Monday the 13th of September prisoner called again and agreed to purchase 12 silvers spoons and forks, a plated tea service, two gold watches, and a gold chain and seals which he desired to be sent with a bill of their amount, by twelve o'clock, to his lodgings in Frith-street Soho. Witness took the articles to the house of Mrs. Stapleton, Frith-stree, Soho, where prisoner lived in a very genteel style. Witness was shewn into the drawing-room where prisoner was sitting. Prisoner asked witness if he had any objection that he should shew the watches to a friend of his in the next room? Witness said he had no objection; and prisoner took the watches and teit the room. In a few minutes Mrs. Stapleton's servant called witness, and said, her mistress wished to speak to him; witness came out of the room, and asked Mrs. Stapleton in what room prisoner was? Mrs. Stapleton replied, with some surprise, that the prisoner had left the house, and advised witness to follow him. Witness returned to the drawing-room, and secured the rest of the property. The interpreter, who remained in the room, said he knew nothing of prisoner, as he was only paid by the day for going about the town with him. Witness returned home and gave information at Bow-street, and circulated bills describing the watches. It was discovered in a short time that prisoner had pawned one of the watches at Mr. Charoneau's, Mary-le Bone-street, and that he was at a boarding-house in Bath, where witness, accompanied by Lee, a Bow-street officer took prisoner into custoyd. Prisoner on his way to London attempted to make his escape; but Lee, the officer, fired a pistol and prevented him. Prisoner admitted at Bow-street that he knew witness. The price agreed for the watches was 65 guineas.

Wm. Welch (the interpreter) corroborated the testimony of of last witness as to the facts which took place at the shop, and at the house of Mrs. Stapleton.

Mrs. Stapleton corroborated the testimony of Chandler.

Mr. Brown, the shopman of Mr. Charoneau, proved that the prisoner pawned a gold watch on the 13th of September, at Mr. Charoneau's shop, in the name of Captain de Lisle.

This watch was proved by Chandler to be one of those purchased by prisoner.

Mr. Wm. Reeves produced a watch pawned by prisoner in Bath for 20£.

Chandler identified this watch.

Lee, the Bow-street officer, proved the apprehending of prisoner, and his attempt to escape, and his admission that he knew Chandler.

The prisoner put in a paper in his defence, stating, that he bought the watches, and that he was to get time for the payment.

The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The New Time. Feb. 26.

CORONATION.

The services performed at the Coronation of our Monarchs are some of the most curious parts of that august ceremony; for which reason, as no account has yet appeared of those performed at the late Coronation, we must be content to give our readers the claims of several persons to do service at the Coronation of King James II. and his Queen. These ceremonies are too ancient to vary much, if at all, at such a distance from their institution in so small a space of time:—

1. The Lord Great Chamberlain of England claimed, at the said Coronation, to carry the King his shirt and clothes the morning of the Coronation, and with the Lord Chamberlain to dress the King. To have forty yards of crimson velvet for a robe; also the King's bed and bedding, and furniture of his chamber where he lay the night before, with his wearing apparel and night gown; also to serve the King with water before and af-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

ter dinner, and to have the basin and towels, and cup of assay.—Allowed, except the cup of assay.—He received the forty yards of velvet, and the rest of the fees were compounded for 260*l.*

2. The Earl of Derby counter-claimed the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, with the fees, &c. but was not allowed.

3. The King's champion claimed his office as Lord of Scrivelsby manor, in Lincolnshire, to perform the said office, and to have a gold cup and cover, with the horse on which he rides, the saddle, armour, and furniture, and 20 yards of crimson satin—allowed, except the 20 yards of satin.

4. The said office counter-claimed by another branch of the said family, but not allowed.

5. The Lord of the Manor of Lyston, in Essex, claimed to make wafers for the King and Queen, and to serve them up to their table, to have all the instruments of silver and other metal used about the same, with the linen, and certain proportions of ingredients, and other necessaries and liveries, for himself and two men. Allowed, and the service, with his consent, performed by the King's officers, and the fees compounded for 30*l.*

6. The Lord Mayor and Citizens of London claimed to serve the King with wine after dinner, in a gold cup, and to have the same cup and cover for his fee; and with twelve other citizens by them appointed to assist the Chief Butler of England in the butlership, and to have a table on the left hand of the hall—not allowed in the reign of King James, because the liberties of the city were then seised into the King's hands, and yet they executed the office ex gratia, and dined in the Hall, and had a gold cup for their fee.

7. The said Lord Mayor and Citizens of London claimed to serve the Queen in like manner, and were only disallowed at that time, for the same reason.

8. The Mayor and Burgesses of Oxford claim to serve in office of Butlership to the King with the Citizens of London, with all fees thereunto belonging.—Allowed.

MRS. PIOZZI'S BALL.—A ball, concert, and supper, were given yesterday week, at Bath, by the celebrated Mrs. PIOZZI, with whose name are associated some of the best feelings of literary recollection, whose intimate friendship with Dr. JOHNSON, and the wits and writers of his day, combined with her own classic attainments, have raised an halo of imperishable fame around her character. Thirtyfive years (says the *Bath Herald*) have elapsed since the death of Dr. JOHNSON—half the allotted age of mortals—since those days when it was supposed Mrs. P. was in the very zenith of her powers; and now, with all her faculties bright and clear, without one of those "*warnings*" which even many years before that period she has so pleasantly depicted, she issues *seven hundred* cards of invitation to a concert, ball, and supper, for the celebration of her *eightieth Birthday*; actively employs herself in all the fatiguing preparatory arrangements; and actually opens the ball, by going down a country dance with all the grace and neatness of a matron of forty-five! For the last month the world of fashion has been anxiously anticipating the pleasures of this unique entertainment; and about nine o'clock on Thursday evening the company began to assemble at the Kingston Rooms. The concert commenced at ten o'clock, and the supper-rooms were opened at twelve. The banquet comprised a profusion of all the delicacies of the season, displayed in the most elegant style, and the wines and liqueurs were of the choicest flavour.—After supper Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ rose and proposed the health of Mrs. PIOZZI, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and with three times three. About two o'clock dancing commenced—Mrs. PIOZZI led off the first dance with Sir J. SALUSBURY, and by the grace and elegance of her manner astonished the company: after which followed quadrilles and country dances, alternately. The company did not quit the festive scene till five o'clock, and then departed truly gratified with their entertainment, and pleased with the politeness and attention of their highly gifted hostess, who, by her general affability and inspiriting cheerfulness, charmed the whole company.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 25.

The oaths were administered to the Duke of Bedford, the Earls of Abingdon and Hardwicke, and Lords Redesdale and Say and Sele.

Mr. Mason, from the East India Company, presented the Returns from the Court of Directors of the Votes and Resolutions of the Company, in relation to the Granting of Pensions and Salaries, pursuant to an order of the House.

Mr. Scott, from the Chamber of London, presented an Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Orphans' Fund.

On the motion of Lord Auckland, Returns were ordered of the Number of Person now confined for Debt in the Prisons of England and Wales.

The Earl of Blesington gave notice that, soon after the assembling of the new Parliament, he intended to move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the State of Ireland, with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the Labouring Poor.

The Irish Polls and Annual Indemnity Bills were, upon the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, read a third time, passed, and the other House was ordered to be acquainted with the same.

THE MUTINY BILL.

Earl Grosvenor rose, on the question being put respecting the third reading of the Mutiny Act Continuation Bill, and declared that he could not suffer it to pass, even at this stage, without now calling their Lordships attention to the actual state of the country at large. Inconvenient as in many respects, it was, and objectionable as many of its clauses were, he, nevertheless, did not intend to oppose it, in a parliamentary sense, because he was aware, as their Lordships were too, that if the present Bill, with all its faults, were not passed now, it would be impossible to keep the army together. It was, however, still open to him to propose a reduction of our military force; and he wished, in doing so, to address a word or two of admonition to the Noble Lords opposite. Whether they would take the advice of an individual so humble was not for himself to say, yet, for once, they might, perhaps, do well to listen to a political opponent. When, indeed, he regarded the predicament of public things, the incomplete state of all measures still in progress for the public good, that Parliament was suddenly and irresistibly hurried to its close—when, also, he reflected that abundant time remained for discussing these things, had Parliament been allowed to sit during the usual time—and when, moreover, he coupled all this with the agitation of the country, on all sides, it was with any thing but a feeling of satisfaction that he concurred in the dissolution of Parliament. To say nothing of the circumstances of the present Queen, the Civil List was never before in such a plight; the interference of the other House added to the perplexity of the scene; and, together with the unfortunate situation of the finances, led him seriously to regret that sufficient time was not likely to be allowed for the direct investigation of affairs. The recent reappointment of Ministers shewed that the same system he deprecated was to be pursued—no attempts were to be made towards conciliation, but every thing decided by force. What he, however, would suggest, was the propriety of relaxing that rigid system which Ministers still patronised, at any rate for the ensuing two or three months, if only as an experiment for good. Recent events at Paris, and still more recent ones in this Metropolis, might have dictated the adoption of milder measures. He could not, he confessed, hear without horror of the late atrocious deed committed at Paris, and also of deeds as atrocious which were contemplated in this capital by a set of desperate and ferocious persons. If both in this country and a neighbouring one such atrocities were perpetrated from motives of vengeance, he could only say, that such persons were assuming to themselves one of the most fearful attributes of the Almighty, who declared that vengeance, was his alone; but if, on the other hand, they acted from political views, nothing could be more mistaken, for no steps appeared more likely to lead to the consolidation of that despotism they proposed to overthrow. Not willing to attribute the worst motives and feeling to the people at large, he could hardly help supposing that the system which had been pursued by the Ministers of France and England had imperceptibly led to atrocities which every man must deplore. He recollected, that when their Lordships were discussing some memorable Bills, latterly passed, it was remarked by a Noble Friend of his now absent, that they were not unlikely to lead to the very evil they were meant to counteract, to such atrocities as had since taken place. Thus it fared with France, where, till the proposal was announced for the abridgement of the Election Law, nothing like assassination was attempted. Thus, too—

Here the Earl of Lauderdale rose, and declared, with great warmth, that he could no longer sit silent, and hear it asserted, as matter of belief, that any set of Ministers, in this country, could foster, or promote a system of policy that tended to produce assassination.—(*Hear, hear!* from the Ministerial side.)—He had long been opposed to Ministers, but he could not believe them such characters. The language of the noble Lord offered a species of apology for the atrocious acts; and sorry should he be to have it go forth to the public unchecked. He knew not whether the Noble Lords felt on this occasion with him, but he really was shocked to hear such language.—(Cries of *Hear!*)

Earl Grosvenor said, resuming his remarks, that his meaning was mistaken by his Noble Friend. He trusted that himself was among the very last persons who would palliate the assassin's blow; but what he wished to impress on their Lordships was, unquestionably, the influence of the policy of foreign States upon our own with whom he conceived we were too intimately connected for our interests and happiness. When their Lordships turned their eyes to the melancholy state of Spain, to the distractions of Northern Italy, Germany, and other parts, what could be expected, but that our connexion should eventually lead to an approximation to their feelings and views? He stated those things under the hope of drawing the attention of his Majesty's Ministers to the subject, with a view to the amelioration of a system he had so long been opposed to. With regard to the amount of the army, he considered that it ought to be reduced; and, upon the whole, he saw no necessity for voting to the extent of the present Bill.

The Earl of Lauderdale was happy that his observations had elicited an explanation from his Noble Friend, and that the concluding part of his speech had done away that impression which he feared was not confined to him.

The question was then put; after which, the Mutiny Continuation Bill was passed, and a Message sent to the Lower House.

THE BOROUGHS WRIT SUSPENSION BILL.

The Earl of Carnarvon, on the House being about to proceed to the Order of the Day, wished to be informed what steps had been taken for prosecuting three witnesses for perjury in relation to the last Barnstaple Election, and who prevaricated so grossly at their Lordships' Bar. It would be recollected that an address had been agreed on to that effect, by their Lordships, but he had heard nothing more.

Viscount Sidmouth said, he was not prepared for the question of the Noble Earl; but he was satisfied that no blame was imputable to the Attorney General.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in pursuance of his notice, now moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Writ Suspension Bill. His Lordship said, that were it not for the extraordinary line of proceeding last night, upon the petition from Barnstaple, he should not have conceived it necessary to trouble the House with any remarks. For the last fifty years, however, it appeared that Parliament had been in the habit of inquiring into the corrupt practices which more or less attended the election of Members, which inquiries had often led to the introduction and enactment of Bills to counteract the evil. Here was an instance were the issuing of writs was not in the control of the Speaker; and it was for their Lordships to consider, in the eve of a dissolution of Parliament, whether they would countenance the return of eight Members whom the House of Commons had declared, so elected, to be improper to sat. He wished the Lordships to interfere as implored by the House of Commons, to aid that body in suspending the Writs, and so keep the seats open till Parliament could arrive at one of the most important decisions they had ever come to. It was but common courtesy in their Lordships then to relieve the other House from the effects of an ill-advised and fatal dissolution of Parliament. Delay would be dangerous to the public. If the present Bill were thrown out, new representatives must be returned, and the process of representation would proceed, as to this inquiry, on fresh grounds, difficult to be ascertained, and delusive to the public, if any good result were promised from it. Indeed, if their Lordships should reject the present Bill, then must they reject every Bill the House of Commons sent up for the same object, upon the same grounds. No greater evil could possibly be imagined than suffering the mischief he deprecated to go on; and if it was an evil so great, he would implore their Lordships to preserve the present generation from it; for if their Lordships should tolerate it, they must not wonder that the people thought them unwise to co-operate with the other House in eradicating the mischief of the State. Either they themselves must put down this great evil in due time or the evil would itself put down the Constitution. While he was constrained to say this, he believed, from his heart, that no Constitution was so well calculated as ours, even with all its anomalies, to produce the greatest practical wisdom, and the utmost possible good. Because their Lordships had but little to do in the present case, would they, therefore, shrink from performing that little? What would naturally be the feelings of the country at large, cheered as they were by this expectation, when they learned that a Bill had been brought in, proposed by a young Nobleman, whose character did credit to his ancestry, and supported by the other house, yet chilled by the negative of this? Discontent and disaffection might be allayed by the present Bill, and this without the least question of innovation. No longer since than 1775 a similar course was adopted with the Borough of Shaftesbury, when the House of Commons applied to the House Lords. Reverting to the proceedings of last night, the Noble Earl declared it to be his intention to move their Lordships to rescind the order for hearing Counsel. The question was, not whether the Boroughs of Barnstaple and Grampound should lose, but whether the Constitution should obtain, ground.

MESSAGE FROM THE COMMONS.

Sir H. Parnell, and others, brought up the Irish Elections Bill, agreeing to the amendments of the Lords.

DEBATE RESUMED.

The Earl of Liverpool, when the Commons had withdrawn, rose. His Lordships said, that he would rather have met the measure by a direct question, bearing on the regulations of Parliament in conjunction with the prerogatives of the Crown, than treated it in the particular manner it was now presented to him. There could be no objection, when a Bill was brought in, upon good evidence, and after it had been fairly tried, to disfranchise a corrupt borough, than to extend the right of voting. If the elective franchise were proved to be so forfeited, at their Lordships' bar, the House of Commons were justified in seeking the suspension of writs, in boroughs not quite disfranchised. But this power was in itself so very strong, however justified, that if the question were absolutely a new one, and did not come before them, as in this case, he should be prepared to combate it even when a trial of purity had taken place, the right contended for by the House of Commons was a strong one; but it had long been exercised, and it was certainly too late to dispute it at this time of day. Respecting the case of the Borough of Shaftesbury, it had no anlaogy to the present. The very act of their Lordships in trying a case, before they consented to disfranchise, was proof that the Commons might themselves be wrong, and that this House possessed the determinate voice. Here, indeed, was a case that interferred with the essential rights of the Crown, for the present was not a question to affect the other House only, in its Legislative jurisdiction, but also the rights of the Crown. Parliament was on the eve of dissolution, and yet, at such a juncture, when the power must cease, the other House desired to prevent the exercise of the

rights of the Crown.—Their Lordships should observe how this power had gained ground. First the House of Commons claim the right of suspending election writs during their existence as such; and afterwards they claim the same authority in a state of non existence, or dissolution. This, he conceived, was alone a most serious violation of the Constitution, to which he believed there was nothing analogous. These rights were inherent in these boroughs by the law and constitution of the country; and it would be the height of inpolicy on the part of this House to suspend those rights, without sufficient proof of their criminality. He was by no means disposed to say, that the House ought not, in the event of this Bill's failing this Session, to go into the investigation of the subject in the ensuing Parliament, just as if no such proceeding as the present had taken place.

Lord Darnley said he could not see how this Bill could pass through their Lordships' House in the present Parliament.—He agreed as to the necessity for a complete and thorough investigation of the subject, before any ulterior measure was determined upon. No man in that House could feel greater regret than himself if he thought the sanction of their Lordships' determination that evening might have indirectly the effect of preventing the present attempt made by the Commons for the suppression and punishment of bribery. However averse he was to precipitancy, he could not avoid voting for the second reading of the Bill.

The Lord Chancellor regretted their Lordships should be called on to do that which in justice to their Lordships' character they had no right to attempt. It was agreed on all hands, that if the Dissolution of Parliament took place, these four Boroughs would be entitled by the common law to send Representatives, and would necessarily receive a precept directed to their respective returning officers to elect their usual proportion of Members, except an Act of Parliament were expressly passed to alter the existing law? and suspend or annihilate their right of representation. It was therefore not strictly a question between the House of Commons and the Borough, but the question was, the right to send a Representative or Representatives to Parliament. Supposing, in a contested election between A and B, the former was returned by bribery, and out of twenty, eleven votes were detected in the practice of this offence; it would then, in his opinion, become a question between the Borough itself and these offenders, whether they ought not to be disqualified. In the well known case of the Shaftesbury Election, their Lordships had sent down to the other House for the evidence adduced before the Committee, and the reasons upon which the House had come to that Resolution. Should the House now act with similar caution he was of opinion, the evidence given on the Baranstaple case would not be admissible at their Lordships' table: notwithstanding which he was of opinion they could not get the evidence in sufficient time this Session to enable the House to pass the Bill. He would not say that he should not vote for any disqualfying Bill, but should wait to see what might be the case made out in the particular instance. With respect to the evidence adduced on the Grampound election scrutiny, he was of opinion it was the most extraordinary case on which it had been determined to ground a proceeding for disfranchising an entire Borough that ever yet had been presented to that House. In fact, it stated in general terms a disposition to bribery in the Borough of Grampound *generally*. It was strange and unprecedented to call on their Lordships' House to disqualify a Borough on the ground of an offence committed last election, to serve in the House and maintain their seats. He should not speak jocosely of the points of law which had escaped with much gravity and sententiousness from the lips of some Noble Lords. although he had heard some which were to him more than matter of astonishment; but he would say, that in all cases of a doubtful nature. the doubt should be decided in favour of the right. Hence, a Borough should not be disfranchised where a doubt existed. In the Shaftesbury case, it was true the House had determined on suspending the elective right, and subsequently there had been an Act passed to set the matter right; the whole proceeding, however, ended in the Borough's being reinstated in its privileges, which it retained to the present hour? Had there not then been an act of injustice done to those individuals in suspending for so long a period their franchise. In the case of the Barnstaple election, the Committee of the House of Commons had acted upon the testimony of men who ought not to be believed from their own confession, whilst the Member thus elected had been sent to prison. He certainly thought there was a manifest difference between punishing individuals for an offence of which they were convicted, and disqualifying a whole Corporation on account of the culpability of individuals; and he certainly should think it a miscarriage in judicature, if this Borough were not restored to its elective rights. As to what had been said relative to interminable speeches delivered by professional men, he should only observe, that whatever disinclination he had to listen to such speeches, when they in point of fact did occur, there was, he trusted, no case in which its merits and the arguments on both sides were not patiently and fully heard in the Courts of Equity. In the Stockbridge case, Mr. Fuller (then denominated the father of the House of Commons), fought side by side with Mr. Fox, against the Bill brought to disqualify that Borough. He could therefore see no valid objection to hearing and deciding this case on precisely the same grounds, more particularly as the House of Commons, with all its scrupulousness as to the alleged bribery, had allowed permitted four of the respresentatives, out of the full compliment of eight. to sit in that House undisturbed for the whole Session. The Bill in itself stated what was not borne out by its subsequent conduct towards the parties elected, namely, that no fair election could have taken place in these Boroughs under such circumstances, and yet one Member had nevertheless been permited to retain his seat in the House. The great ground on which questions of this nature out to be decided, and which no Judge ought ever to lose sight of, was, the determination to do justice to the public: a line of conduct which would ever prove the surest road to genuine popularity.

"Qu[illegible]cere" was a maxim upon which no conscientious man ought to act. He had lived long enough to remember what gratification the public had felt in a remarkable election case, in which the House had refused to commit to their own body the trial of the merits of an election as to only one seat, and actually refused its examination to a Committee, sworn upon their oaths to decide impartially. There the House could not trust itself with determining the question as to a single seat, whilst, in the present case, they had not hesitated to disfranchise a whole borough. He might be erroneous in the opinion he maintained, yet nothing but argument should persuade him to the contrary. He confessed he was somewhat embarrassed by the form of the motion. If it had been merely a question as to the second reading, he confessed he should have opposed it, as he was desirous the question should not be decided by a side wind, but met directly on its merits, as the more judicious course. It was possible the Counsel about to be heard at their Lordship's Bar might have a more extended, and even sounder view of the merits of the case, and their clients' interests, than he had. With respect to the Barnstaple Bill of last Session, it was worthy of observation, that Counsel had been heard at the Bar; and it would be the extreme of injustice to refuse the same advantage to the parties in this case, where four several boroughs were included in the same Bill. He, therefore was decidedly of opinion the Bill should not under these circumstances be permitted to pass into a law, and he should in this stage oppose it.

Lord Lansdowne observed, that if any delay were interposed as to the passing of this Bill, it was impossible the object of the House of Commons could, this Session, be carried into execution; and, therefore, it could not be said their Lordships had gotten rid of the Bill by a side wind, but disposed of it by a direct negative, and thus virtually had rejected the Bill. He should, on the part of the people of England. and with reference to an opinion broached from the Noble Lord on the Woolsack, assert, that whether the elective franchise were enjoyed by individuals severally, or in a corporate capacity, it was so held in trust for the public weal—*(Hear, hear!)*—and not for their own advantage. It was only on this ground the privilege of representation could be considered a vested right in such individuals or bodies corporate. It was a maxim of law, that there was injury to any right which was without a remedy, and upon this principle he thought it clear, that the privilege when so abused, (as in the present case it had been) was reclaimable and recallable for the use and benefit of that public for whose interest it was originally created. Trusting that no conduct on the part of the borough or voters, in the interim, would be suffered to weigh with either House in extenuation or aggravation of their past corrupt conduct, should the question remain open until next Session of Parliament, he should support the motion of his Noble Friend,

Earl Grosvenor trusted that his Noble Friend (Lord Lauderdale) could not imagine he would calmly advocate the conduct of the sanguinary individuals engaged in the late dangerous conspiracy, however unfortunately he might have expressed himself in drawing a parallel between the late transactions in France and this country. He had merely attempted to argue that where corruption had been proved to exist, so far as to attract the attention of the Legislature, and induce disfranchisement this corruption arose from the inequality of the state of the representation. With this exception, he agreed in the view taken of the subject by his Noble Friend,

The Earl of Lauderdale expressed his extreme gratification at having, by his interuption of the Noble Earl, given him an opportunity of explaining what must have been very unfavonrably received there or abroad, had it not been accompanied by some qualification. As to the Bill, he felt the necessity, in common with other Noble Lords, of entering more accurately into the examination of the charge brought against these Boroughs. He felt it could not be properly investigated this Session, and therefore moved the further proceeding in the Bill should be postponed until that day fortnight,

Their Lordships then divided, when there appeared for the postponement—

Ayes - - 22
Noes - - 11

Majority —11

The Bill was thereupon lost, and the House adjourned at eight o'clock until Monday next.

[*The New Times Feb. 26.*

FEBRUARY 15.

HOAX ON COBBETT.

We extract the following passage from a communication by "An Inhabitant of Richmond," to a Ministerial Evening Paper:—

"In Cobbett's Paper of Friday last appeared the following notification:—

"No. 1. Thanks to my *betoved and respected* country women of Richmond, in Surrey (my native county), for the mark of their approbation, which I have this day received. To-morrow I will do what I am able in the way of expressing my feelings upon the subject."

As no portion of the King's dominions surpasses Richmond in thorough loyalty—as the late "Radical Meeting" was in fact the derision, scorn and scoff of even the humblest inhabitant of the place, Cobbett's intimation of Friday was generally considered here as a mere bluster, until his paper of the next day contained the following reference to the former notification:—

"No. 2. *My Dear Countrywomen*—The Female Reformers of Richmond, in Surrey, are hereby most respectfully informed, that I have, as the place is so near, resolved to go to Richmond, and deliver my answer to their sensible, public-spirited, and eloquent address, in person; and that, for that purpose, I shall, with a few friends be at the Talbot, on Sunday next, after Divine Service in the afternoon.

"N. B.—It will be best to fix on a precise time. I will, therefore, if I am alive and well, be at the Talbot at precisely half-past four on Sunday."

Cobbett, "at half-past four on Sunday at the Talbot!" Never shall sun that Sunday see. An address, purporting to be from the "Female Reformers of Richmond in Surrey," was conveyed to Cobbett on Wednesday se'nnight the 26th of last month. To this address were put the names of Mrs. Forly, of the Castle Tavern; of Mrs. Crean, of the Star and Garter; of Mrs. Topham, of the Talbot; together with the names of divers other respectable females, by way of representing the women of this town—the ladies alluded to knowing no more than the dead of the well-meant use which had been made of their supposed signatures. In this ludicrous address, a piece of plate was promised to be forwarded to Cobbett, as a mark of the admiration of the Richmond Petticoat Politicians. So truly is sordidness the mainspring, the actuating principle, of all this man's movements, that (without the slightest suspicion, as facts will demonstrate, of the cajolery of which he has been made the bubble,) no notice did he take of the imagined Richmond Address, in his Register, published four days after its receipt. No notice in his first, second, third, fourth fifth Newspaper. It seemed palpable, therefore, that the joke *hung fire* for want of the piece of plate. A "piece of plate" was accordingly forwarded from hence by the Richmond coach of Friday last, the 4th of this instant February. This piece of plate was a second-hand metal tea-pot, washed over with the usnal silvering. As an inscription upon the *side* of the pot would at first sight reveal the tinsel, the words were graved at the *bottom*. The article could not have reached Cobbett before two o'clock on Friday.—Yet it is palpable that no gudgeon ever swallowed bait more completely than he swallowed the base-metal tea-pot. In his paper of the same evening (Friday last), in an extacy at "the beloved and respected women of his "native country," did the Apostle of Radicalism insert No. 1. On the next day, Saturday the 5th, appeared No. 2. But now for "*Sunday half-past Four,*"

As Cobbett's obscure Paper is almost entirely unknown at this place, scarcely any but those engaged in the merriment knew one word of the matter. He, however, papered the town with his *prosperous* print.—He inclosed two of his papers to the Talbot; but those remained unopened, until a gentleman, on a visit to a family near Richmond apprised Mr. Topham, the master of the tavern, yesterday afternoon, of the honour intended to his house, Two Radicals came on horseback about the appointed hour, and asked confidently for "Mr. Cobbett's room-" Topham stared at the questists who, though doubtless of the self-denying order, broke the ordinance by eighteen pennyworth of liquor.—Two more Radicals crept into the Talbot. These were the precise counterparts of the two Puritans sent out of Gloucester to negotiate with the Royalists, at the siege of that city by King Charles's troops. Never was resemblance more perfect. No Cobbett, however, at half-past four—nor at five—nor at six—nor *at all*. It is understood he hid himself in a public house, and sent one of his co-mates, who was seen at the time appointed, *reconnoitring* the Talbot—at which Talbot there was no more preparation to receive Cobbett, than by the inhabitants of the graves in Richmond Church-yard.

Cobbett not daring to present himself at the Talbot. scouts were sent round the town to trace him: but he, smoking the jest, which now makes him a laughing stock, is supposed to have slunk off early, or lain concealed, till night saved him.

THE MODERN FALSTAFF.

P. Henry.—What trick, what device, what starting-hole canst thou now find out, to hide thee from this open and apparent shame.

Poins.—Come, let's hear, Jack what trick hast thou?

Falstaff.—By the Lord, I knew ye, as well as he that made ye!

Shakespeare was undoubtedly an admirable master of humour—and *Falstaff* is one of his richest comic characters—and this barefaced outfacing of the truth is the very happiest touch in the picture of *Falstaff*—But really Master William Cobbett puts poor Shakespeare to the blush. Our readers are aware of the *Tea-pot Hoax:* which Cobbett gorged as greedily as ever a hungry pike did the bait of a troller. Now let us hear him tell the story his own way.—The gravity with which he affects to suppose that what he says will be believed, is irresistibly jocose and laughable:

"*The Courier* of yesterday would fain make the public believe, that *I had been hoaxed:* by some person at *Richmond in*

Surrey. The facts are these. About three weeks, or a month ago. I received an *Address*, from this town, signed by about forty female names, It was drawn up with great art: and the signatures were so ingeniously fabricated, that the authors must have made sure of success. Pains had been taken to *change the hand writing forty times*; and to *change the ink* several times. The Address itself contained [illegible] sentiments. But, still, the thing *smelt of the priest!* I took no notice of it—The Address said, that a *piece of plate was preparing*, and would be sent as soon as finished. Finding that the bait had not taken, the indefatigable authors, after waiting three weeks, sent a *Tea Pot*, so well fashioned as to be taken, at first sight for silver, even by persons accustomed to examine such things. But the bearer slipping away without speaking of the nature of the contents of the box, led to an examination at once, when the deceit was discovered. The question now was, *how to hoax the hoaxers*. I first, on Thursday, said I would answer the Address *in print* the next day on Friday, that I would answer the Address *in person* at the Talbot Inn on *Sunday Evening*. At this inn, and near it crowds were I am told, assembled at the apointed time: and, amongst the most *eager* inquiries for my arrival were "three Gentlemen in *black*, with *short powdered hair*, and with hats in the *shape, of fire shovels!*" And, as I am informed by a gentleman who was present, when these black gentlemen found themselves hoaxed they assumed countenances exactly like that of the hideous side of Mr. Hone's Clerical Magistrate! *The Courier* says, that *I was at Richmond* INCOG. This is false upon the face of it. If I had been *really hoaxed* and had *gone to Richmond* I should have proceeded to the Talbot to be sure. No: the crafty gentlemen in *fire shovel hats* were hoaxed after all, in spite of their change of *hands writing* and of *ink*, and in spite of their *teapot* into the bargain, which, by-the-bye, must have cost them *two or three pounds* at least!—

WM. COBBETT.

Another Journal says—"Since the unfortunate Richmond hoax of the Metal Tea-pot, the "*beautiful silver ink-stand*," presented to Cobbett by *Martha Tills* and *Sukey Saxton*, in the name of the Female Reformers of Manchester, has been carefully scraped and examined by "*My Son William*," and, sad to relate, it turns out to be made of the same base metal."

Selections.

THE AMERICAN.

THE SKETCH BOOK.

of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.

No. II.

ROSCOE.

——In the service of mankind to be
A guardian god below; still to employ
The mind's brave ardour in heroic aims,
Such as may raise us o'er the grovelling herd,
And make us shine for ever—that is life.

Thomson.

ONE of the first places to which a stranger is taken at Liverpool, is the Athenæum. It is established on a liberal and judicious plan, contains a good library and spacious reading room, and is the great literary resort of the place. Go there at what hour you may, you are sure to find it filled with grave-looking personages, deeply absorbed in the study of newspapers.

As I was once visiting this haunt of the learned, my attention was attracted to a person just entering the room. He was advanced in life, tall, and of a form that might once have been commanding; but it was a little bowed by time—perhaps by care. He had a noble Roman style of countenance; a head that would have pleased a painter; and though some slight furrows on his brow showed that wasting thought had been busy there, yet his eye still beamed with the fire of a prophetic soul. There was something in his whole appearance that indicated a being of a superior order from the bustling race around him.* I inquired his name, and was informed that it was Roscoe. I drew back with an involuntary feeling of veneration. This, then, was an author of celebrity; this was one of those men, whose voices have gone forth to the end of the earth; with whose minds I have communed even in the solitudes of America. Accustomed, as we are in our native country, to know European writers only by their works, we cannot conceive of them as of other men, engrossed by trivial or sordid pursuits, and jostling with the crowd of common minds in the dusty paths of life. They pass before our imaginations like superior beings, radiant with the emanations of their own genius, and surrounded by a halo of literary glory.

To find the elegant historian of the Medici, therefore, mingling among the busy sons of traffic, at first shocked my poetical ideas; but it is from the very circumstances and situation in which he has been placed, that Mr. Roscoe derives his highest claim to admiration. It is interesting to notice how some minds seem almost to create themselves; springing up under every disadvantage, and working their solitary but irresistible way through a thousand obstacles. Nature seems to delight in disappointing the cherishing assiduities of art, with which it would rear legitimate dulness to maturity, and to glory in the vigour and luxuriance of her chance productions. She scatters the seeds of genius to the winds, and though some may perish among the stony places of the world, and some be choked by the thorns and brambles of early adversity, yet others will now and then strike root even in the clefts of the rock, struggle bravely up into sunshine, and spread over their sterile birth place all the beauties of vegetation.

Such has been the case with Mr. Roscoe. Born in a situation apparently ungenial to the growth of literary talent; in the very market-place of trade; without fortune, family connexion, or patronage; self-prompted, self-sustained, and almost self-taught; he has conquered, every obstacle, achieved his way to eminence, and, having become one of the ornaments of the nation, has turned the whole force of talents and influence to advance and embellish his native town.

Indeed, it is this last trait in his character which has given him the greatest interest in my eyes, and induced me particularly to point him out to my countrymen. Eminent as are his literary merits, he is but one among the many distinguished authors of this intellectual nation. They, however, live but in general for their own fame, or their own pleasures. Their private history presents no lesson to the world, or, perhaps, a humiliating one of human frailty and inconsistency. At best, they are prone to steal away from the bustle and common-place of busy existence; to indulge in the selfishness of lettered ease; and revel in scenes of mental, but exclusive, enjoyment.

Mr. Roscoe, on the countrary, has claimed none of the accorded privileges of talent. He has shut himself up in no garden of thought, or elysium of fancy; but has gone forth into the highways and thoroughfares of life; he has planted bowers by the way side, for the refreshment of the pilgrim and the sojourner, and has established pure fountains where the labouring man may turn aside from the dust and heat of the day, and drink of the living streams of knowledge. There is a "daily beauty in his life," on which mankind may meditate and grow better. It exhibits no lofty and almost useless, because inimitable, example of excellence; but presents a picture of active, yet simple and imitable virtues, which are within every man's reach, but which few men exercise, or this world would be a paradise.

But his private life is peculiarly worthy the attention of the citizen of our young and busy country, where literature and the elegant arts must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity; and must depend for their culture, not on the exclusive devotion of time and wealth, or the quickening rays of titled patronage, but on hours and seasons snatched from the pursuit of worldly interests, by intelligent and public-spirited individuals.

He has shown how much may be done, in hours of leisure, by one master spirit, for a place, and how completely it can give its own impress to surrounding objects. Like his own Lorenzo de Medici, on whom he seems to have fixed his eye, as on a pure model of antiquity, he has woven the history of his life with the history of his native town, and made the foundations of its fame the monuments of its virtues. Wherever you go, in Liverpool, you perceive traces of his footsteps in all that is elegant and liberal. He found the tide of wealth flowing merely in the channels of traffic; he has diverted from it invigorating rills to refresh the the gardens of literature. By his own example and constant exertions he has brought into effect that union of commerce and the intellectual pursuits, so eloquently recommended in one of his latest writings;* and has practically proved how beautifully they may be brought to harmonize, and to benefit each other. The noble institutions for literary and scientific purposes, which reflect such credit on Liverpool, and are giving such an impulse to the public mind, have been mostly originated, and all effectively promoted, by Mr. Roscoe: and when we consider the rapidly increasing opulence and magnitude of that town, which promises to vie in commercial importance with the metropolis, it will be perceived that in awakening an ambition of mental improvement among its inhabitants, he has effected a great benefit to the cause of British literature.

In America we only know Mr. Roscoe as the author—in Liverpool he is spoken of as the banker; and I was told of his being unfortunate in business. I could not pity him, as I heard some rich men do. I considered him far above the reach of my pity. Those who live only for the world, and in the world, may be cast down by the frowns of adversity; but a man like Roscoe is not to be over-come by the mutations of fortune. They do but drive him in upon the resources of his own mind, to the superior society of his own thoughts, which the best of men are apt sometimes to neglect, and to roam abroad in search of less worthy associates. He is independent of the world around him. He lives with antiquity and with posterity; with antiquity, in the sweet communion of studious retirement; and with posterity, in the generous aspirings after future renown. The [illegible] of such a mind is its state of highest enjoyment. It is then visited by those elevated meditations which are the proper aliment of noble souls, and are like manna, sent from heaven, in the wilderness of this world.

While my feelings were alive on the subject, it was my fortune to light on further traces of Mr. Roscoe. I was riding out with a gentleman, to view the environs of Liverpool, when he turned off, through a gate, into some ornamented grounds. After riding a short distance, we came to a spacious mansion of freestone, built in the Grecian style. It was not in the purest taste; yet it had an air of elegance, & the situation was delightful. A fine lawn sloped away from it, studded with clumps of trees, so disposed to breake a soft fertile country into a variety of landscapes. The Mersey was seen winding, a broad quiet sheet of water, through an expanse of green meadow-land, while the Welsh mountains, blending with clouds, and melting into distance, bordered the horizon.

Roscoe's favourite residence during the days of his prosperity. It had been the seat of elegant hospitality and literary retirement. The house was now silent and deserted.

[*Literary Gazette.*

* Our friend Crayon wants *keeping* here—he has just described the company as learned and studious.—ED.

* Address on the opening of the Liverpool Institution.

PARIS.

There are some Eastern fables to be met with, which may possibly one day become our own history. Here is one which we recommend to the consideration of our statesmen. A great number of rats had taken up their abode in a house, and destroyed it from top to bottom. The master of the house vainly endeavoured to drive them thence; once established they were by no means willing to depart. He then desired his servants to make the attempt, who proceeded to enquire of the intruders what title they had to remain there. The chief orators amongst them pointed out the havock which had been committed, and said, "You wish to know our title for remaining here behold it." The servants who were something of the *doctrinaire* description, were satisfied with this reason, and left the wily race in the midst of the ruins which they had made, and which had become to them as it were title-deeds of possession. From that time, the rats became yet more turbulent, and redoubled their ravages Shortly, nothing was to be seen in the walls but holes which formed so many nests for the destroyers. The whole house thus undermined, crumbled, into ruins, and the master with his sage household were buried in its fall.

—Pilpay has another fable which deserves to be known in France. "One day," says he, "Intrigue, Discord, and Impiety, stole into a temple where some grave senators were assembled, to give law to a great Empire. The credulous multitude mistook them at first for Liberty, Patriotism, and Wisdom: some prudent men had their doubts upon this subject, and ventured openly to proclaim their distrust; but all those were treated as madmen by the blind and indiscriminating populace: then Intrigue, Discord, and Impiety, sat gravely down amongst the lawgivers, and began to make laws for themselves; all present gifted with any thing like foresight or judgment, were terrified at their discourse, but the divan of the great empire were of a different opinion, and suffered them to take their own way. Then Intrigue undertook to corrupt the law, Discord to make it seditious, and Impiety was not behind hand in rendering it atheistical. Soon the great Empire was without a God, without a Sovereign, Ministers, or Legislators, and Intrigue, Discord, and Impiety reigned alone in the capital and in the provinces."

The Liberals will probably enquire why we should quote our examples from the East, the classic land of despotism; to this we reply, that we must seek truth wherever it is, and that it is not our fault if the Eastern despotism so closely resembles that to which they have subjected us.

The Queen's Crown, which is now in the Regalia Office in the tower, and which was made for James the Second's Consort. cost £111,900. Its weight is 39 ounces only, exclusively of the velvet. Very little, if any, of the gold can be seen, it is so profusely covered with jewels. Our readers will imagine this, when they find, that although its diamet r at the rim is only five inches, and its entire heighth to the top of the cross, only seven inches, it contains 605 diamonds, and nearly 180 pearls.

King's Robes.—The King never officially wears any robes but at his Coronation, when he goes to the Abbey in crimson. and is invested there with the purple; or to Parliament, when he wears red. Judges, Mayors, and Prelates wear constantly officially, a greater variety of robes than belong to Majesty.

Workman are actively employed in preparing the ground for laying the foundation-stone of the Column, which his Grace the Duke of Bedford. It is to be 20 feet in height from the base to the capital, upon which the large gas lamps will be fixed.

There is an old man in St. John's Hospital, at Canterbury, an ancient brother of that charity, who has outlived the three last Kings. He is now in the 98th year of his age and enjoys, good bodily health; when George the First died he was five years old.

LIVING WITHIN BOUNDS AND BY RULE.

Tom Swindle' em's Father (good old man,) would swear,
From his Will he'd exclude such a prodigal heir;
And, added he too, "if he does not retrench,
He'll be brought to that *College of Spendthrifts*—the Bench."

"How strangely," quoth Tom, "that anathema sounds,
Since lads in the *Bench* we know—*live within Bounds*
And so *careful* the ways of that *promising* School,
That the *Students* indulge in their pleasure--by *Rules*

W. H A.

CHANGE OF TIMES.—In 1788, when Pitt came into power, the whole expence of Government did not exceed 12,500,000*l*. now the *poor-rates* approach that sum.

The foundation of an ancient building has been discovered in the ground behind Northumberland house, by the men employed in preparing it for a shrubbery. It is conjectured that the ruins are those of the hospitol of St. Mary de Rounceval, the remains of which were given by James I. to a Howard, Earl of Northampton. He built a mansion on the scite, which soon passed from him to the family of Percy.

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PRICES CURRENT.

ALKALI,	*per Surat Candy 22 md.*		00
ALMONDS,	*per Surat md. of 44 seers*		00
ANCHORS,	*per c*	20	0 00
ARRACK, Columbo,	*per Gallon*	00	3 25
In Bond,			
BEER, Hodgson's,	*,, per md.*	150	0 0
BEETLENUT. white Malay,	*per S. Cd. of 21 mds.*	50	0 00
Malabar White,	*Bombay Candy.*	45	0 00
Red,		55	0 00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	*per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.*	22	0 00
Ditto Europe market,	*Ditto ditto,*	32	0 00
BOTTLES,	*per dozen*	2	0 00
BRIMSTONE,	*per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.*	80	0 00
Stick, Europe	*Ditto Ditto*	100	0
CAMPHOR, China,	*per S. md. of 42 seers*	25	0 00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	*per bolt.*		
" 5 to 8,	,, ,,	28	0 00
CANVAS, Bengal,	*none*	11	0 00
Ditto Twine,			
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	*per Surat mad. of 42 seers*	66	0 00
CASSIA, China,	*per pound*	00	2 30
Sumatra,			none
Buds,			
Malabar,			
CLOVES, Eastern,	*per Surat md. of 42 seers*	65	0 00
Bourbon,	no demand	62	0 00
COCHINEAL. good,	*per pound.*	1	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	*per Surat md.*	18	00
Bourbon,		no	
Java,		no	
Rajapore,		16	00
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0 00
Laccadavie,	*Cd. of 21 Md.*	57	0 00
Ceylon,		32	0 00
COPPER, Sheathing	*per Cwt.*	65	0 00
Plate,	,, ,,	64	0 00
Bolts,	,, ,,	66	00
Japan,	,, ,,	66	0 00
Persian,	*per Surat mound*	29	2 00
COPRAH,	*Bombay candy 22 m*	45	0 00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	*per Surat maun*	3	0 00
Brazil,	,, ,,	2	0 00
CORDAGE,	,, *per cwt.*	30	0 00
Patent,	,, ,,	32	0 00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd	250	0 00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maun	70	0 00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt,	00	0 00
Ditto Toomil,	nominal		0 00
Limree Wudwan,	none	000	0 00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0
Kutch,		000	0 00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0 00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0 00
Rajapore.		230	0 00
CUREAT,	*per Surat maund*	7	0 00
CUMMIN, Seed,	*per Surat maund*	9	0 00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	*per S. Cy. of 22 mds.*	25	0 00
Ditto boiled		32	0 00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,			
1st sort,	*Surat maund*	65	0 00
2d ditto,	,,	50	0 00
3d ditto,	,,	40	0 00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	*per Surat maund*	32	0 00
GHEE, Caranchy,	*per Bombay maund*	8	2 00
GINGER. Bengal,	*per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.*	40	0 00
GRAM, Surat	*per Cy. of 8 Parah*	25	2 00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	26	0 00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	*per Surat maund*	12	0 00
Arabic,	*per Surat Candy*	100	0 00
Gamboge,	*lb.*	1	0 00
Galbanum,			
Olibanum,	*Surat Candy*	114	0 00
Myrrh,	*per Surat maund*	15	0 00
GUNPOWDER,	,, *per lb.*	2	0 00
GUNNEE, Patts,	*per* 100	11	0 00
Ditto Bags,		12	0 00
Ditto Twine,			
HEMP, Koncan,	*per Bombay Candy*	60	0 00
Ghauty,	*per Ditto*	55	0 00
Northern,	*per Surat Candy*	50	0 00
HINGRA, Europe Market,	*per Surat Md. of 44 seers*	12	0 00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	*per S. md.*	90	0 00
IRON, Swedish Square,	*per Surat candy*	60	0 00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	60	0 00
English Square,	,, ,,	45	0 00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	43	0 00
Ditto Bolt,	,, ,,	45	0 00
Nails 2 *a* 3 Inch,	,,		
4 *a* 10,	,, *per cwt*		
Hoops,	,, *per cwt.*	10	0 00
Kentledge,	,, *per cwt.*	2	2 00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. ,, *per cwt.*	10	0 00
Sheet	,, ,,	10	0 00
Red,	,, ,,	12	0 00
White	,, ,,	14	0 00
China	,, ,,	13	0 00

LINSEED OIL, in Jar	*none per*	0	0 00
MACE, good,	*per pound*	2	3 00
MUHJEET	*Surat md.*		
Mocha,	,, ,,	7	0 00
Bussorah,	,, ,,	6	0 00
NAILS, Copper,	*per cwt.*	64	0 00
Ditto Brass,	*Ditto*	45	0 00
NUTMEGS,	*per lb.*	2	0 50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	*per Bombay md.*	4	1 00
Ditto Jengely,	*Ditto ditto*	5	0 00
PADDY,	*per Moora 25 to*	35	0 00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	,, *per B. md*	7	0 00
Black	,, ,,	7	0 00
Green	,, ,,	30	0 00
Yellow	,, ,,	6	0 00
Red	,, ,,	6	0 00
Blue,	,,	16	0 00
PEPPER, Malabar,	*per Bombay candy*	140	0 00
Bhatcole,		142	0 00
Eastern,	,,	140	0 00
PEEPUR,	*per S. maund*	5	2 00
Mool,	*per ditto*	6	1 00
PITCH,	,, *per barrel*	15	0 00
PROVISIONS Irish,	*per Tierce*	80	0 00
Bengal		70	0 00
PUTCHOCK,	*Surat maund*	13	2 00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. *per Surat maund*	32	0 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	*per Bag*	7	2 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	*do. do.*	7	0 00
Ditto Moongy,	*do. do.*	5	2 00
Ditto Cargo,		5	0 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	*per pound*	27	0 00
Mocha,		21	0 00
SAGO,	*per Surat maund*	2	0 00
SAL AMONIAC,	*Surat maund*	24	0 00
SALT,	*per rash of 40 tons*	120	0 00
Rock,	*per Surat maund*	1	0 00
SALT PETRE,	*per Bag*	18	0 00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	*per Bombay candy*	150	0 00
SHELL, M. Pearl,	*Cwt.*	13	0 00
SILK, Nankeen,	*per pucka seer*	16	0 00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	*15 seers to a B'bay md*	15	0 00
Ditto do. 2	*do. do.*	14	0 00
Ditto do. 3	*do. do.*	13	0 00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12	2 00
SPIRITS, Brandy	,, *per gallon*	3	0 00
Hollands	*per ditto*	2	2 00
In Cases,	*none*		
Bengal Rum, in bond,	*per Gallon*	1	2 00
STEEL, in Tubs,	,, *per cwt.*	11	0 00
Bundle,	,, ,,	12	0 00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	*per Surat maund.*	6	0 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	*per Bag*	25	0 00
Ditto, 2 do.	*do. do.*	22	0 00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	*per md. 41¼ seers*		none
Ditto China in Chest,	*per Surat md. of 41 seers*	5	2 00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1 00
Ditto 3 sort,		4	2 00
Candy Chinchu,	*per Surat md. of 43¼ seers*	9	0 00
do. Canton,	*do. do.*	8	0 00
do. 2 do.	*do. do.*	7	1 00
Ditto 3 sort,		7	0 00
TAR, Swedish	,, *per Barrel*	30	0 00
TERRA Japonica	*per Bom. Cy.*	40	0 00
Ghautee,	,,	80	0 00
Pegue,	,, *Surat Candy*	none.	00
TIN PLATES.	,, *per ,, box*	21	0 00
in large slab,	*per S. md. 40 seers*	12	0
TINCALL,	*Surat maund.*		0 00
Borax,	*Surat maund.*	13	0 00
TURPENTINE,	,, *per barrel*		
Spirits,	*none per ,, gallon*	0	0 00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	*none per Surat Candy*	32	0 00
TUTENAGUE,	*per Surat maund*	10	2 00
VERDIGREASE,	*per Surat maund*	28	0 00
VERMILLION, China,	*per paper*	1	1 00
VITRIOL, Blue,	*per Surat maund*	16	0 00
WAX, Bees,	*per Bombay maund*	16	0 00
WINE, Claret, English,	" *per ,, dozen*	40	0 00
Port,	,, ,,	18	0 00
Madeira, 1 sort,	,, *per ,, pipe*	800	0 00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	*per Cd. of 8 Parah*	34	0 00
Ditto Red,		35	0 00
Hansia, White,		36	0 00
Rajapoor,		32	0 00
Bengal	*per Bag*	6	0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	222	2 00
German Crowns,	per 100	214	0 00
Venetians,	per 100	498	0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	480	0 00
Freight to England, Loose Freight	3 £.		

To China, None.
To Bengal, None.

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.